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EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR

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WOMEN SHOULD BE INCLUDED

SINCE Governor Johnson is quoted as saying that he has not yet decided upon the topics to be brought to the attention of the special session of the legislature, to be convened early in December, perhaps he will be open to a suggestion. It is this: In order that the women of the state may have opportunity to express their presidential preference—a right which will be denied them if the holdover convention plan of selecting delegates to the national convention is followed—would it not be just to include in the call the matter of a preferential election, to be held next spring, at which all voters, male and female, may have opportunity to express their presidential choice?

This would provide a clean-cut test and, surely, the supporters of La Follette want nothing less. The question will be the election of delegates to the state convention favoring either Taft or La Follette as the choice of the state. So far as The Graphic is concerned, if the majority decision declares for the Wisconsin senator, we will agree to support him both before and after the national convention, in case he receives the party nomination, but if the state of California inclines to Taft then those organs now touting La Follette as the choice of the people, to be consistent, must cease their clamorings and accept the verdict of the people. Possibly Governor Woodrow Wilson may lead either of the Republican candidates.

It is manifestly unfair to deprive the newly-made electors of their share in naming a presidential candidate. To be consistent Governor Johnson must recognize the force of this argument. Moreover, the La Follette conference at Chicago expressly urged the calling of presidential primaries in every state. To do so, of course, will require an amendment to the direct primary

law—a step that must be taken if the executive is not to stultify himself in this important particular. We cannot believe that with the double incentive of doing justice by the women voters and acquiescing in the wish of the La Follette conference that he will refuse to include this topic in the call. To ignore it would be supreme folly, since it might be charged, with good reason, that he feared the result of a popular expression.

TRAGEDY OF BANKER WALSH

IT WAS vouchsafed to the Chicago ex-bank president, John R. Walsh, who was released on parole after serving one year and eight months in Leavenworth prison, to enjoy his freedom exactly nine days, when death intervened, the one time "man of iron," as he was known among his former business associates, letting slip his life's leash at home surrounded by his wife and children.

Tragedy and pathos intermingled in his passing away. For upward of a year Walsh's friends had striven assiduously to effect his release on parole; his waning health inciting them to extra efforts, but all unavailingly. Either the pardoning powers thought the statements were exaggerated or else it was concluded that the dignity of the violated federal banking laws had not been sufficiently upheld to warrant the release of the prisoner. Meanwhile, the splendid nerve of the former banker, which had carried him through all his troubles without once permitting a betrayal of weakness, began to give way, and when finally, the long sought for order arrived it was not the sturdy, indomitable individual of twenty months prior who emerged from the federal prison, but a nervous, weak old man, leaning heavily on the arm of his elder son, to whom he was paroled. The proud spirit was broken, the zest for battle forever abated. John R. Walsh's days were numbered.

What a life it had been! Born in Ireland, of poor parents, he was taken to Chicago when a small boy, and in that unformed, seething vortex he early fought for footing, for place, for recognition. He was in a jungle where survival meant eternal vigilance, the blow struck first, the onward stride over the prostrate form of the weaker, the less watchful. From newsboy he doggedly inched his way along, his education all gained in the bitter school of experience. Small wonder that he became hard as nails in the making, that he suspected all motives, trusted nobody, kept his own counsel, formed few friendships. Early in life he secretly entertained three ambitions: to own a bank, to own a newspaper, to have controlling ownership of a railroad. Money power, political power, commercial prestige he craved. The first two he attained long before he reached the limit of his aspirations.

It was in the acquisition of the third that he came to grief. It proved a costly undertaking, although it promised to be a most profitable venture when built. Unable to float his bonds, he borrowed money of his own national bank, using "dummy" applicants. The bank examiner warned him several times that it must stop; he either would not or could not cease the practice and disaster followed, with a prison sentence looming in the background. The inexorable law, quite as ruthless as his own brute force, reached out for him and despite his desperate resistance, gained the mastery. The strong structure he had raised proved to be as cardboard in the clutch of Fate.

It is worthy of note that the depositors lost nothing by the suspension of his bank. To save the situation the leading financiers of Chicago took over the Walsh assets, paid off all claims and in time disposed of the securities at a price that left their original owner a good margin. Only the stockholders of the bank suffered loss and Walsh was the principal one. How he fought to

escape the consequences of his derelictions! Nothing in his previous career matched this titanic effort to evade the penitentiary. But Uncle Sam is remorseless and the banker at last found the struggle unequal. He succumbed. The iron will was broken. Like the leader of the wolf pack who must overpower all rivals or yield place and be torn to pieces, John R. Walsh had successfully held his own again all comers until this final experience. The splendid will was adamant for a time, but prison life gradually crushed it and only the shell of the man remained to crawl homeward to die. What a tragedy!

CLEAN JOB AT PRIMARY ADVISABLE

WE ARE not blind to the faults, or rather, limitations of Mayor George Alexander, but, all things considered, it seems the wisest thing to re-elect him to office at this time, and the primary next Tuesday offers the opportunity to clinch the business. "Uncle George" is a good illustration of the canny adage "honesty is the best policy" and with him it is a good working asset. He is not always particular how he is honest, but he gets results. For instance, in one of his speeches the other night he said the raise in taxes was due to the elimination of sixty millions of corporation property from the assessment rolls. This sounds well, but it happens to be untrue, since the taxpayers are much more than reimbursed by the saving of 40 cents in the \$100 on \$334,000,000.

Nevertheless, we do not charge the mayor with dishonesty in making this gallery play; possibly, he believes it, which merely corroborates our statement as to his limitations, but in spite of his mental gaps we advise his re-election. Not that we entertain any alarm that Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate, is a towering menace to the municipality. Doubtless, if he were elected he would prove an ultra-conservative, but at this time he should not be seriously considered, nor do we believe he will be by the majority. Mr. Mushet has many attributes that conspire to render him a valuable public servant—his keen aptitude for finances is sadly needed in the city hall—but it seems best that he should wait two years, when his services will be more than ever in demand, since the Alexander regime has only elemental notions of conserving the city finances. Mr. Gregory has made an excellent record as councilman, but his mayoralty candidacy, while conducted in a dignified manner, has been hopeless from the start.

In spite of Walter Mallard's foolish opposition to the tax amendment, he deserves re-election for his good record in office and we heartily indorse his candidacy. John W. Shenk for city attorney and John S. Meyers for auditor should be returned, along with the head of the ticket. For the first time in the electoral history of the city there are no candidates before the people for city clerk, treasurer, and tax and license collector, these offices, under the new charter amendment, being appointive by the mayor, subject to the confirmation of the city council; certainly a commendatory reform.

For the city council there is a plethora of material. Of the incumbents, the records of Messrs. George Williams, Robert M. Lusk and F. J. Whiffen appeal to the unprejudiced voter as entitling their makers to re-election. Six other good men can be selected in the persons of Dr. Frederick Langdon, Frank E. Wolfe, Frank F. Pratt, Haines W. Reed, J. F. Tucker and Lucius G. Guernsey. The latter is the youngest of the candidates, but a keen student of civics, a university man with a law school training.

Of the candidates for the board of education six are now in office—Messrs. Joseph Scott, H. W. Frank, J. M. Guinn, John J. Steadman, Dr. F. W. Steddom and W. C. Marble. The latter was appointed to succeed Fielding J. Stilson, who resigned. Their loyal services to the city in the

past are their best recommendation. Choice for the seventh candidate is offered between J. H. Bean, Reynold E. Blight, Dean Masson, Eleanor A. Dowell and Mrs. R. L. Craig. That the six incumbents should be returned seems to admit of no argument; they have earned the right to succeed themselves, so long as they are willing to contribute their time and talents for the good of the public schools.

Tuesday's primary, then, should settle most of these electoral questions. An excellent plan would be to make a single job of the entire list and so avoid the trouble and expense of the December election. Outside of the mayoralty problem there is nothing of a vital nature requiring delicate mental adjustment. What if Alexander is a professional politician as charged? Expediency seems to demand his re-election and besides, in Germany, the professional mayors are by far the best fitted to hold office. True, they are more thoroughly equipped as a rule than our professional, but better his limitations at this time, than a perturbed community later.

TO CONTROL FINANCIAL CRISES

SO FAR as may be judged by the synopsis of the telegraphed report submitted by Former Senator Aldrich to the national monetary commission, of which he is chairman, the plan to be recommended to congress for currency reform in no important essentials differs from the earlier proposal made known last January and fully reviewed at that time in *The Graphic*. Publicity of the initial report has been productive of thorough consideration by expert bankers the country over, resulting in valuable suggestions to the commission which have not been ignored.

To remedy the present defective and wholly inadequate banking and currency system is the purpose of the new plan, which has the support of a large majority of the leading financiers of the country. Its mission is to encourage a banking equilibrium and maintain normal business. The unresponsive bank reserves demanded by the present system are, as Mr. Stoddard Jess, president of the Los Angeles Clearing House, has pointed out, an element of weakness since they compel the locking up of the circulating medium of the country when most needed, the decrease in deposits which invariably accompanies financial crises, forcing the banks to liquidate by calling loans.

If it were possible for the banks to rediscount their commercial paper in such times of financial unrest the supply of cash would be increased and the disturbance quickly pass, but as all the banks are similarly affected at the same time, this is not feasible. If the Aldrich plan is adopted this defect will be overcome, and to meet the want it is proposed to establish a National Reserve Association of America, with headquarters at Washington, having a capital of \$300,000,000, in which the United States government and the banks owning shares in the association shall be the only depositors. In brief, the plan contemplates dividing the country into fifteen financial districts, each district forming local associations, which in turn will be represented in the branches and finally in the central organization through a system of election of directors which, it is asserted, will make it impossible for any section or set of bankers to control the whole.

To insure against any possibility of control by any section or group, the revised plan will not permit of the election of more than three directors from any one district, the effect being to limit New York state, which has about one-fifth the banking capital of the country, to four directors among the thirty-nine to be chosen. Originally, the President was given power to remove the governor of the Reserve Association. The later plan reserves the right of removal to a two-thirds vote of the board. Another important change is the admission to membership of state banks and trust companies that conform to certain standards. Still another revised clause specifies that any local association or district may assume and exercise the functions of the clearing house. The criticism that once received into membership a bank could not be removed has been met by the provision that a local association may suspend a bank which fails to maintain its

reserve or comply with other requirements of the law.

Theoretically, the new system proposed appears sound to the ablest and most practical bankers and economists in the country. That Senator Aldrich, now out of politics, has given to the construction of this plan profound thought and enlisted besides a brilliant array of banking talent, is generally conceded. It is admitted to be careful, efficient, pre-eminently fair and practical, and in its workings should meet all the needs of commerce, effectually control all financial crises and give to the banking system of the United States a position of distinguished importance in the world it is now far from enjoying.

OPENING OF MUSICAL SEASON

BEFORE a large and representative audience Tuesday evening, at the Auditorium, Impresario Behymer auspiciously and officially opened the 1911-12 season of musical events, which promise to outvie in artistic values any previous offerings of the kind. With the assistance of Signor Pasquale Amato, perhaps the world's finest living baritone, a program having a decided operatic bent, but rendered in a masterly manner by this superb singer, held the auditors in close thrall and gave them appetite for the many equally rich feasts of music prepared for their future delectation.

Such enterprise as Mr. Behymer exhibits is surely deserving of the amplest recognition. It is a task requiring months of preliminary work and calling for great expense with no little risk in the way of furnishing guaranties. Review of the great artists, scheduled to appear, easily demonstrates this fact. The talented Mme. Emma Eames, the brilliant De Gorgorza, De Pachmann, among the most dramatic of living pianists; Mme. Schumann-Heink, the world's greatest contralto; Zimbalist, the celebrated poet-violinist of Russia; David Bispham, America's favorite baritone; Jan Kubelik, the violin virtuoso; Mme. Emma Calve, the greatest known Carmen; Harold Bauer, eminent pianist; Alessandro Bonci, a lyric tenor of limpid sweetness, and the famous Flonzaley Quartette, unexcelled for chamber music, are among the leading attractions under contract to Mr. Behymer for the regalement of the music-loving people of Los Angeles. It is a glorious symposium.

Let there be no hesitancy on the part of the public in showing its appreciation of the great care and expense undergone to make possible the bringing of this array of artists to the Pacific coast. If Los Angeles is to continue to enjoy these elect of the artistic world, the most liberal patronage must be forthcoming, as otherwise the enterprise that makes their advent possible will lag and lose courage. In the attendance at our own splendid Symphony concerts, in which Los Angeles takes so just pride, is the nucleus of the audiences that should find especial interest in these world-famed visitors whose talents require no labored phrases to portray. For teachers of music, for their pupils, for serious students of voice and instrument, for the dilettante, these artistic feasts which the ensuing season promises to provide should prove profitable alike to soul and body, uplifting and educating by the noble art displayed.

BOND ISSUE MAD

IT IS WELL to heed the warning uttered by Senator Leslie F. Hewitt before the Federated Improvement Association in regard to the bonding power of Los Angeles. After pointing out that the present limit is \$49,000,000, of which \$34,000,000 have been issued, he showed that of the remaining rights, not exercised, it was proposed to vote \$5,000,000 for a storm-sewer system, a like amount for light and power bonds and \$3,500,000 for harbor bonds. This would leave a margin of \$1,500,000 for emergency purposes, and already a bond issue for this amount is under contemplation.

Senator Hewitt is right in stating that the city will have a heavy burden to bear in the next five years, or until a return on the aqueduct investment reduces the obligation. He might have added that it may be necessary to increase the aqueduct debt by five or ten millions before the expected water is landed, hence it were well for

the city to hold back on all bond issues, save for sanitary measures, such as storm drains or to keep harbor pledges, until the Owens river problem is satisfactorily solved.

In view of this showing, it is easy to understand why Los Angeles should cast a covetous eye on the neighboring city of Pasadena, with an assessed valuation in excess of \$50,000,000. To be able to take in this luscious bite, the intervening territory must be annexed and at present professional petition passers are at work getting names for this purpose. Two cents a signature is the market price for this shabby industry, in which the city is an interested partner. It is significant that not one per cent of the signatories is obtained from the outlying districts, sought to be sacrificed to the municipal maw; the avid petitioners, at two cents per, are mostly recruited from the chiefly interested ranks, without the latter, however, caring a ha'porth for the principle involved.

It is a foolish and utterly indefensible project. Los Angeles cannot take proper care of her present boundaries and to attempt to increase them by making specious promises that cannot be performed savors strongly of dishonesty. Already, murmurings of discontent and charges of bad faith come from previously annexed districts, where promises have been ignored. While they have not been compelled to share in the heavy bonding obligations, no such immunity is extended the territory now being inveigled to its undoing. All newly-annexed districts must stand their proportion of the back debts of the city and in return they may have the honor of being included in the city directory. It is a costly privilege.

GRAPHITES

Following close behind the decision of the United States supreme court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Company (trust) cases, dissolving those great corporations, comes the action of the government to sunder that still greater monopoly, the Steel trust, suit having been brought by the department of justice in the United States circuit court at Trenton, New Jersey, for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation and all constituent or subsidiary companies which are alleged to have combined in violation of the Sherman law to "maintain or attempt to maintain a monopoly of the steel business." There are thirty-six of these subsidiary concerns named as parties. Especially is the trust's lease of the Great Northern's ore properties condemned, also its acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company as strengthening its control of the ore supply of the country. It is alleged that President Roosevelt was deceived in regard to the latter property, otherwise he would not have assented to the deal which was supposed to be made to head off the panic of 1907. It is significant that the Steel Corporation formally cancelled its leases with the Great Northern Railway a few hours before the filing of the suit. As the cancellation is not effective until 1915, however, the government will proceed in the matter as originally intended. The steel trust in the last ten years has averaged 7 per cent on its enormous capitalization, or net earnings of about one hundred millions a year. This was made possible by its monopolization of so large a share of commerce. It is understood the trust will put up a vigorous fight to maintain its corporate existence. It will claim to be within the laws.

Developments in China in the last week indicate a steady strengthening of the rebels' position with the situation of the tottering government daily growing more critical. Canton now appears to be in practical control of the revolutionists, or republicans, as they prefer to be called, the viceroy having been compelled to cancel all taxes heretofore reverting to the government. Many other provinces are in the hands of the rebels and Manchu officials everywhere are fleeing to Shanghai in various disguises. It is rumored that the Emperor of China and his family are about to seek the protection of the Japanese at Mukden, and may continue their flight to the United States. Evidently, "the world do move."

In the dismissal of J. W. Jeffrey as horticultural commissioner, it is the expected that has happened. It was certain that the governor would decline to reappoint the incumbent, who at one time was an employe of the Times. That, apparently, was the extent of his offending, seeing that he is in every way qualified for his position.

MORALS AND MUSIC OF PARIS

NOT long ago a girl of fifteen years stole several hundred francs from her employer or from her parents, ran away from home and gave herself up to a wild life of gaiety and pleasure until her money was exhausted and she was arrested for vagabondage and having no visible means of support. One of the Paris papers took the matter up on account of its association with the influence of the theaters, especially the theaters which are run by the state (for the running of a theater may become a real responsibility). "The modern Manon Lescaut," writes the critic, "who only needs her Prevost and her Massenet to draw our tears, gave no answer to any of the questions put to her in court. She might, however, have alleged the best of excuses in support or vindication of her 'neurosis,' her 'Nietzscheism,' her 'moral degeneracy.' Why did she not answer to the magistrate:

"You ask me how it was that I broke every rule of good conduct? Why, simply because I did not know that there was anything in life except personal freedom. In the last season I saw the new pieces given at the Theatre-Francais, subsidized theater, official and consequently moral. The meaning of all these pieces might be summed up: 'Live your life, it is your right!' And this referred to married women. I am not tied by any such bonds—all the more reason, then, that I should live my life as I please; that is, enjoy myself. Furthermore, if the moral of the official theaters is not sufficient, I can cite also that of our most celebrated writers, novelists, poets, etc., etc. They also, in their books, tell me, 'Go, live, be free!' And most of these writers are members of the Academie Francaise, which distributes prizes for virtue. So what can you expect?" Thus, Clement Vautel in *Le Matin*.

This affords a fair idea of the serious plays that are given in the theaters which devote themselves to real art; as for the frivolous theaters, where all sorts of plays from comedy or farce to melodrama, from ballet or "revue" to comic opera or the horrible sketches which are here known as "Grand-Guignol"—from the theater in which they are mostly given—they are not only entirely unfit for American production, but even defy adequate description in lines intended for American readers.

* * *

But it would be grossly unfair to let it be understood from this that the whole Parisian stage shows this moral degeneracy. It is no doubt true that moral writers are strongly influenced by what we may call "Nietzscheism" for want of a better word. The fact that they give an essentially French interpretation to that philosophy need not greatly surprise us, nor has it much to do with the matter. If Nietzsche preached the philosophy of individualism, as did also with no less vigor our own Emerson, they certainly did not either of them preach immorality or moral anarchism. But the average Frenchman has but one desire, and he would not be human if he did not read into every great thought a vindication of his own views. The French stage, however, still gives constant revivals of the best classics—a fact that I have mentioned before—and there are also French writers of the modern school who have real imagination and see further than their own passions, men like Rostand, Maeterlinck and Brioux and some others of less importance. These men are either real poets or real philosophers or both.

Consequently, even if their works do at times deal with modern moral problems in a modern way, it is so evident that there is a deep underlying purpose at which the author aims, that there is no offense even to the most puritanical of spectators. It is not, after all, what the play deals with that is shocking. Ever since the theater began we have had placed before us all the known crimes in their most revolting forms. It is more a matter of what the author thinks and of whether he writes simply and solely to fill his own pocket by catering to the low taste of the public. An infallible instinct always brings this point home to us, with the result that we accept without a blush the moral lessons of Ibsen and of Shaw, which are bad enough, and turn away shocked from the works of the French school, which are no worse except insofar as they deal with the same subjects in a different manner and from a different point of view. French authors must, then, be divided into three classes: The thorough artist or philosopher; the thorough libertine, and the thorough mercenary; and the world of art and of opera, except that philosophy enters very little into either of these two things, may be equally well so subdivided.

In the world of pictures, the old-fashioned scene representing homely love, simple affection, heroism, duty, the humble hearth, and all the rest

of the moral school, which has for so many, many years furnished us with our chromos, has almost entirely disappeared. In its place, the poetic artist has given us landscape, than which nothing can be purer. As for the other class of art, the battle painter has diminished in numbers with the lessening power of kings and courts, who were in past days his principal support. And the painter of mythological scenes, which introduced the nude, has given place to a much less harmful manner which cannot here be described in detail, but which is skillfully managed so as to cause a little shock even to the jaded Parisian. This and other matters pertaining to art will be dealt with more fully in a proximate letter which will have for subject the autumn Salon.

With regard to the world of music, France has given the world very little of great value except in the field of opera or ballet. France, like Italy, devotes itself almost entirely to music for the stage. Its symphonic writers, its producers of chamber music, and even of simple instrumental pieces, have never amounted to much. There are, however, a great many symphony concerts here. In the winter season there are three symphonies of the highest class which give weekly concerts. In addition to these, Paris has two good symphony orchestras which, from September to June, give concerts of the very best classical music every night at the small cost of from one to three francs a seat, according to location. These concerts, in spite of the low price of admission, often have very good soloists. Recently, one of them gave the whole of the "Damnation of Faust," of Berlioz, with soloists, chorus, and the full instrumentation. It seems as if the financial manager of these concerts must indeed be a genius!

Before closing, let me say a word about music in the public parks. There are thirty or more squares or parks which, in turn, are furnished with band concerts late in the afternoon, after working hours, or in the evening. The bands are all good, several of them excellent, and one, at least, the Garde Republicaine, as good as any in the world. The programs in the poorer quarters of the city are popular, in the richer quarters classical, including whole symphonies. Vulgar music, like our rag-time, though Paris has much of it, is never given at these concerts. Some of them have soloists from one of the municipal opera houses and give entire scenes from the classical operas. Seats are set up and rented at six cents for the first rows, four cents for the middle rows and two cents for the back rows. The seats are nearly all taken at every concert and must pay for themselves and for the necessary attendants if not also providing toward the salaries of the musicians.

At certain of these concerts, programs with notes are sold for two cents each. These are furnished by an advertising company which, no doubt, makes a good thing of it. Throughout the summer there are, on an average, eight such concerts every day. The point that I wish particularly to make, because it has a bearing on our problem of band concerts at home, is that these concerts here are given at a time when not only the musicians, but also the working people of all classes are free—late in the afternoon, before the musicians go to fill their dinner engagements, or in the evening between dinner and after-theater engagements. The concerts last exactly one hour and are so advertised.

In addition to all this, the municipality gives occasional gratuitous performances on public holidays at its theaters. Does not all this give our wealthy American cities cause for thought? The problem is, perhaps, not so easily solved with us as it is here, but it is time that we should take into serious consideration that side of education which is rather aesthetic than practical, which has for its aim and purpose not the increase of material wealth, but the elevating influence which only art can have.

FRANK PATTERSON.

Paris, October 12, 1911.

Results of the general primary election in Arizona give the Democrats the advantage by about 2,000 majority in a total vote of only 15,000, about 50 per cent of the electorate. Judge E. W. Wells of Prescott is the Republican nominee for governor, with George W. P. Hunt of Globe the successful Democratic candidate. The senatorial fight for supremacy was won by the veteran Marcus A. Smith of Tucson, with Henry F. Ashurst of Prescott a close second. Eugene S. Ives of Tucson was third, but is loath to concede his defeat. The Democrats appear to be well organized and Mark Smith is confident that his nomination at the direct primary is equivalent to election. It is significant that Eugene S. Ives was openly in favor of the recall of the judiciary and made that an issue in his campaign.

PUERILE PLAY BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS

IT WOULD seem that the domestic difficulty theme is being a bit overworked this season. The young married couple at loggerheads, not because as husband and wife they are unsuited to each other or do not love each other, but because, still unaccustomed to the harness in which they must pull together, they fret when it chafes. As, however, recent plays built upon their jarring disputes have been half-baked productions, designed not so much to consider the marital problem from a serious viewpoint as to provide fun of a more or less frivolous sort, padded with horse play and ancient jests, it is not surprising that they are short-lived. The latest to succumb is a farce, "What the Doctor Ordered," by A. E. Thomas, which will be taken off this week. As Mr. Thomas' offerings are, as a rule, of a dignified character it is only fair to assume that he is not entirely responsible for the weaknesses of his newest play.

* * *

However, Mr. Thomas has justly won the confidence of the public by the fine things he has from time to time produced, and as his position in the theatrical world insures him against the caprice of unwise or incompetent stagemanagers, he should not permit an offering like "What the Doctor Ordered" to go forth under his name. It is hardly conceivable that he needs the money badly enough to warrant his putting forth anything so puerile; and it is most unfair to a public that has come to believe in him. The doctor's diagnosis of the situation is sensible, and if his prescription were taken seriously, it would settle most of the difficulties likely to arise in early married life. But the Carrs in the play, like the Carrs in real life, ignore his wise advice. The doctor wishes the young people voluntarily to separate for a time, until absence has restored equilibrium and created in the heart of each a longing for the other; believing that matters will then adjust themselves. But, loving each other, they refuse, with the result that their squabbling goes on indefinitely.

* * *

It is not particularly pleasant to officiate at family bickering, even if it is supposed to be humorous. Husband and wife deceive each other, the mothers-in-law take a hand in the general deception, they call one another's bluffs, and so it goes. The wife agrees to do a "near-Apache" dance with another man, the husband promises to rehearse the love scenes of the "Marriage of Kitty" with another woman, and the consequences are unpleasant, for the wife alternately throws fits and plates at the luncheon table, to the undoing of her hair and the destruction of the best set of china, a wedding present from mother-in-law. As Mr. Thomas is a man of taste it is hard to see how such vulgarities crept into a play of his devising. They smack of vaudeville, and cheap vaudeville at that. The players are noisy and shrill-voiced, though it is probable that they are driven to it—for it was about the only way they can send their roles over the footlights and get by with the business. A maid with a particularly soft voice and gentle manner, however, affords a restful moment in the general hubbub whenever she appears.

* * *

Humor seems forced when in order to extract it from a situation the vulgarity of a supposedly refined family must be contrasted with the refinement of a domestic servant. Such a contrast should at least serve in a way to further the plot or character development, not merely to offset horseplay. In "Smith" Somerset Maugham uses the contrast legitimately and effectively. There is no false contrast of manners; the difference is more subtle. Smith is a servant with the manners of the English servant class; the people she serves are of the ultra-refined fashionable set. Outwardly, they are all they should be, inwardly they are whitened sepulchres. In their frivolous, false midst Smith is a wholesome, refreshing influence, with her human impulses unspoiled. It is small wonder that Tom Freedman retreats from the nauseating influence of his sister's household and friends to the freedom of South Africa, with the practical, honest, wholesome Smith, daughter of a long race of English yeomanry.

ANNE PAGE.

New York, October 23, 1911.

Perry W. Weidner is to return to Los Angeles next month, having left Chicago for Washington, on business connected with his Chicago mission. He has been appointed inspector general of the Scottish Rite Masons for the Southern district, a position of great honor in the Masonic fraternity. Los Angeles has come to be known as one of the most important communities in the world as regards active Masonry.



BOSWELL tells us that Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" was the only book that ever took Dr. Johnson out of bed two hours before he wished to rise. I always wondered why the good doctor did not read the book in bed, but perhaps the old four-posters, closely canopied, were not conducive to comfortable reading. However, I can sympathize with the desire to get an early morning start on this most ingenious and entertaining work, whose infinite variety of learning, multiplicity of quotations from scarce and curious books, intermixture of agreeable tales and illustrations, and combination of rude wit and unshaped elegance contribute to render it, even to modern readers, a valuable repository of amusement and information. It was a delightful edition of this "dialogue between pleasure and pain," as the author in a sub-title termed his magnum opus, that I lighted upon this week at the Old Book Shop, one of the first of the good things to emerge from the London crate. It was written between 1600 and 1620 (first edition was dated 1621) when Robert Burton, the author, was still at Christ Church College, Oxford, an elected student. Burton appears to have been a great bookworm, a devourer of authors, a thorough-paced philologist, a "melancholy and humorous" person. His Anatomy betrays his penchant for browsing and it is of record that the Bodleian library furnished him with choice books for the prosecution of his work.

It is legendary that Robert Burton composed his chief d'oeuvre with a view of relieving his own melancholy, but instead increased it to such a degree that nothing could make him laugh save by going to the footbridge and hearing the ribaldry of the bargemen, which rarely failed to throw him into a violent fit of laughter. This may or may not be authentic, but that he was a man subject to the "vapors" is unquestioned. At other times he appears to have been cheerful enough; his temperament, however, led him to dwell on the gloomier side of life and his "Anatomy of Melancholy" was a deliberate attempt to diagnose human folly and perversity, to which ingenious work he brought a wealth of reading, a candid mind, much learning, no little humor of a grave nature and a definite purpose. In his prolix preface to the sixth edition "Democritus to the Reader" Burton gives an interesting account of himself and his studies. He says, among other things:

When I first took this task in hand I aimed to ease my mind by writing, for I had a kind of imposthume in my head of which I was very desirous to be unladen and could imagine no fitter evacuation than this. Besides, I might not well refrain, for one must needs scratch where it itches, making an antidote out of that which was the prime cause of my disease. To do myself good I turned over such physicians as our libraries would afford. As those old Romans robbed all the cities of the world, to set out their bad-sited Rome, so we skim off the cream of other men's wits, pick the choice flowers of their tiled gardens to set out our own sterile plots. I have laboriously collected this cento out of divers writers and have wronged no author, but given every man his own. A dwarf standing on the shoulders of a giant may see farther than a giant himself. So I may likely add, alter and see farther than my predecessors. Unlike Origen, whose noble patron, Ambrosius, allowed his six or seven amanuenses to write out his dictates, I must for that cause do my business myself. I drink no wine, which so much improves our modern wits—a loose, plain writer who calls a spade a spade. I respect matter not words. Seneca said, "When you see a fellow careful about his words, and neat in his speech, know this for a certainty that man's mind is busied about toys, there's no solidity in him." . . . My translations are, sometimes, rather paraphrases than interpretations. Quotations are often inserted in the text, which makes the style more harsh.

Burton chose the pseudonym "Democritus Junior" in imitation of the philosopher Democritus of Abdera, who perennially laughed at human follies. The original Democritus was as unlike the college recluse as possible. He was the greatest traveler of his time and learnt from living men, not books. Burton was the king of

bookworms. Democritus Senior laughed so much that the inhabitants of Abdera thought him mad and in haste sent for Hippocrates the physician, to exercise his skill upon him. Burton quotes the incident direct from Hippocrates' journal. The savant found Democritus busy dissecting several beasts to find out the cause of madness and melancholy. Hippocrates commended his leisure. "And why," quoth Democritus, "have not you that leisure?" The physician explained his multitudinous cares, at which the philosopher laughed immoderately, his friends, meanwhile, weeping because of his madness. Hippocrates demanded to know the reason for such hilarity. He was told because of the vanities and the fopperies of the time; to see men so empty of all virtuous actions, to hunt so far after gold, having no end of ambition; to take such infinite pains for a little glory and to be favored of men; to make deep mines in the earth for gold, and many times find nothing, with loss of their lives and fortunes. "O wise Hippocrates," concluded Democritus, "I laugh at such things being done, but much more when no good comes of them, and when they are done to so ill purpose." Hippocrates, attempting to furnish excuses, his patient laughed the more, stopping to say that if men would govern their actions by discretion and providence they would not declare themselves fools as now they do, and he should have no cause for laughter; "but," quoth he, "they revel in this life as if they were immortal and demigods, for want of understanding." In this wise Democritus entertained the physician until a late hour and when Hippocrates left he called the sorrowing friends to him and told them to be of good cheer, that while Democritus might be a little neglectful of his bodily attire and his diet, "the world had not a wiser, a more learned, a more honest man, and they were much deceived to say that he was mad."

Anecdotes galore lend strength or argument to Burton's disquisition and every page is marked by keen irony, profound and often gloomy humor, and by strong and excellent sense, while throughout the book there runs a deep undercurrent of earnestness that fits well with the theme, and, at times, holds for the reader singular charm. Here is a fair sample of the stories quoted: A man suffering from reverses went out to hang himself, but finding at the base of a tree a pot of money, he flung away the rope and went merrily home. But he that had the gold, when he missed it, hanged himself with that rope which the other man had discarded. It is in his "love-melancholy" section that Burton especially revels, for it was his theory that all lovers are mad, the disease being incurable. On the subject of jealousy, particularly, the author seems to find much delight in descending and his apposite tales, lively illustrations and quaint comments make rich reading. In fact, the grand passion, in all its ramifications, is masterfully handled by this most entertaining writer. Robert Burton was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1577. Educated at Oxford, he remained within the college precincts to his dying day (1639), which latter he foretold by the calculation of his own nativity, for he believed in and practised the art of judicial astrology. There was a rumor to the effect that rather than have his calculations prove false he "sent his soul up to heaven through a slip about his neck." It is worthy of note that Lawrence Sterne was convicted by Dr. Ferrier of "lifting" freely from the Anatomy for his "Tristram Shandy," the literary poacher in nowise giving credit. For a hundred years following its publication this inimitable volume was neglected and it remained for Dr. Johnson's high praise again to give it vogue and restore it to the popularity it deserved. My copy of the Anatomy appears to have been the property at one time of "Edward Rathbone, Green Bank, Liverpool." If he is departed of this life, God rest his soul. His book is in good company and highly esteemed by the present owner.

S. T. C.

Slightly Exuberant as to Facts

Oil operators have been smiling this week over the publication in one of the morning papers telling of the remarkable growth in market value of the shares of the Columbia Oil Company. The writer professes to be convinced that the stock in question cannot be had in the open market, which is humorous, to say the least. There are thousands of shares of Columbia that can be bought at from \$1.20 to \$1.25. And while it is true that the stock has enhanced in value enormously in the last ten years, its record in that particular has been more than duplicated by several other concerns, notably the Pullerton Oil Company, which has sold at five cents and at \$3 a share in that time. The Columbia Oil Company, however, is one of the best in the local market, and a great credit to its management, which has been in the same hands since 1900.

TALKS ON CITIZENSHIP

BY CLIFFORD HOWARD

I. The Meaning of Citizenship

GAINING the right of suffrage does not make a woman a citizen. If she was born in America, or, if born in another country, but married to an American, she is a citizen of the United States, irrespective of whether or not she is permitted to vote. Citizenship precedes the right to exercise the suffrage. The fourteenth amendment of our national constitution declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state in which they reside."

It is evident, therefore, that the women of California were citizens before they gained the elective franchise. The recently adopted amendment of our state constitution has merely given them a certain citizenship right, which has heretofore been denied them. Looking at it from a theoretical and logical point of view, citizenship in the United States necessarily carries with it the right to vote. We cannot come to any other conclusion if we accept the principles of our government. These are founded upon the declaration that we are all created equal and are all endowed with the same God-given, inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that this government of ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. In other words, we are a republic or a democracy, a commonwealth in which the people are the sovereign.

In a monarchy, a theocracy, an oligarchy, an aristocracy, or any other like form of government, we find the sovereignty vested in an individual or in a distinct class of individuals, with the result that such a commonwealth necessarily contains both a ruling and a subject class. But in a democracy, where the people constitute the sovereignty, there cannot—by the very definition of the term—be any subjects among the people. It is that which distinguishes a democracy from all other form of governments—the absence of a subject class. The people's sovereignty in a democracy is exercised by means of the suffrage. Whoever is a citizen, a member, of a democracy, is thereby unavoidably an integral part of its sovereignty, and by virtue of this fact possesses an inherent right to the suffrage. Consequently, citizenship in America carries with it intrinsically the right to vote. Chief Justice Taney of the United States supreme court, in the case of Scott vs. Sanford, thus defined American citizenship:

The words "people of the United States" and "citizens" are synonymous terms, and mean the same thing; they describe the political body, who, according to our republican institutions, form the sovereignty and hold the power, and conduct the government through their representatives. They are what we familiarly call the sovereign people, and every citizen is one of the people and a constituent member of this sovereignty.

Our national constitution opens with the words, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, etc." Our state constitution says, "All political power is inherent in the people." The term "people" necessarily includes both men and women. Hence, if all political power inheres in the people, as declared by the constitution of California, it must mean that such power is inherent in the women as well as in the men, and as political power in a commonwealth such as ours can only be exercised by means of the suffrage, it logically follows that the right to the ballot is an inherent right of the people, and, consequently, must be as much a right of the women as of the men. A decision of the United States supreme court, rendered in 1872, decrees that "The negro, having by the Fourteenth amendment been declared to be a citizen of the United States, is thus made a voter in every state of the Union," thereby judicially endorsing the theoretical contention that citizenship carries with it the right to vote. Therefore, as the women are citizens they have the same inherent political rights as the men.

If it be asked why this inherent political status of women has not long ago been voluntarily recognized, the answer is two-fold: First, because of the natural prejudice of custom, which has blinded the people to the full truth and meaning of our professed principles of government. We must remember in this connection that the suffrage was not at once extended to all men of America. Our early statesmen, like Hamilton, Madison, Monroe, John Adams, Chief Justice Marshall and Daniel Webster, emphatically contended that "property is the basis of government." They frowned down every suggestion that the suffrage be granted to any but property-holders; and this, notwithstanding the democratic senti-

ments of our constitution and the clearly expressed principles of our Declaration of Independence. It was more than fifty years after the founding of our government that non-freeholders—workmen, artisans and all classes of men who were not land owners—were finally given the ballot in all of the states.

Small wonder is it, therefore, that a like prejudice, founded upon tradition and ancient standards, should have opposed the granting of the ballot to women. And, in the second place, there has been this added reason for not recognizing their true status of citizenship. Under the common law of England, which obtained almost universally throughout America, the married woman lost her civil and political identity in that of her husband. This was known as the law of coverture. The man and woman were one, and that one was the man. The wife could hold no property. Whatever she might have owned at the time of marriage passed at once into the sole possession of the husband. She could not make a will; she had no legal right to her children; she could not sue for divorce; she was not entitled to any of her earnings; she could be punished by her husband for disobedience of his orders; she could not enter into any legal contract; she could not bring an action at law.

In short, she had no civil existence in the eyes of the law, and we can readily understand how a status such as this—and it was everywhere in full force up to less than sixty years ago—was regarded as wholly incompatible with the idea of granting the women political equality and independence. And, indeed, under the conditions of the law of coverture it would have been altogether impracticable and confusing for the women to have attempted to exercise the right of suffrage.

It was necessary, therefore, as a condition precedent, that the woman's civic status should be altered. To a large extent this already has been accomplished. The old common law of coverture has everywhere throughout the United States been more or less modified in behalf of woman's independence, with the result that the women have emerged from their former state of civil subjection, and coincidentally are now demanding their inherent political rights. It is but a question of time, therefore—and now but a very short time—when the women of all the states of the Union will be sharing with those of California and the five sister states the full rights of American citizenship.

All American women are already citizens, for the reasons before stated. And so, also, for the same reasons, are all American children. Citizenship attaches not only to men, but also to women and children down to the youngest, and includes convicts, paupers, lunatics and certain Indians and all naturalized foreigners. We find, however, that not all of these citizens are entitled to vote; and this may seem to contradict the statement that citizenship carries with it the right to the ballot. The contradiction, however, is only an apparent one. Potentially, the right of suffrage inheres in every citizen, but it may be arrested or denied in certain circumstances, and this phase of the subject will be fully discussed in a future article.

Everybody born in the United States is an American citizen. Our laws do not permit Chinamen to be naturalized, but a Chinaman born in the United States is a citizen. The only exception to the rule is the untaxed Indian living with a tribe. So long as he pays no taxes and adheres to his uncivilized tribal customs he is not regarded as a citizen, but he may at any time become one by renouncing his tribal relations and entering into civilized conditions. An alien, the native of another country, may become a citizen of the United States by the process of naturalization. The naturalizing of a married foreigner confers citizenship at the same time upon his wife and his minor children. Furthermore, a foreign woman becomes at once a citizen of the United States upon marrying an American. This rule, however, does not work both ways, for a foreign man does not become a citizen by marrying an American woman. On the contrary, under existing law, his American wife is obliged to assume his foreign citizenship. In other words, she is no longer an American citizen and cannot again become such until her husband is naturalized. Consequently, a woman of California marrying an Englishman or a Frenchman loses her right of American citizenship and cannot vote.

Herein we find a remnant of the old law of coverture, working manifestly to the disadvantage and injustice of the woman, and one which commonsense requires should be speedily abolished. This is something the women of Australia, through the use of the ballot, already have accomplished in their own behalf, for the law there now regards the woman as independent in her

nationality and not subject to the nationality of her husband. The alien, or unnaturalized foreigner, has practically all the rights and privileges of a citizen except that of the elective franchise and the right to own real estate, although even these restrictions are modified in some states under certain conditions. In order to become a citizen he must first formally declare his intention to that effect before a court of competent jurisdiction, and must have resided in the United States for at least five years; nor can he be naturalized within less than two years after filing his declaration of intention, no matter how long a time he may previously have been living here.

The prime effect of naturalization is to give him the right to the suffrage. Making him a citizen, therefore, is making him one of the people, with the recognized right of taking a part in the affairs of the people's government; and thus here again is demonstrated the fact that American citizenship involves the inherent right to vote.

FROM THE GOLDEN GATE

POLITICAL reformers, reform they ever so vigilantly, vigorously and vexatiously, cannot re-form human nature. Nowadays, we hear much of the virtues and the reliability of "the composite citizen," who in the beneficent providence of the reformer has evolved in place of the mob or hydra-headed Demos. But Mr. Composite Citizen, idealized as he has been by the reformers and the politicians who flatter his vanity in the hope of using him, is very different in reality. For instance, a certain amount of politics is all very well for Mr. Composite Citizen; he enjoys the distraction and the excitement of a campaign, especially one in which the human interest of personal contest is involved. But he is quite satisfied with an occasional dose of politics. Then, both the inclination of his taste and the demands upon his time and energy turn him otherward. From a dramatic and spectacular point of view the political meeting is a poor second to the moving picture show, and Mr. Composite Citizen also has his business to watch.

All of which is being demonstrated here just now by the total apathy which marks the approach of the final municipal campaign. The energies and interest of the community were exhausted in the primary contest, and although a number of important offices and the entire board of eighteen supervisors remain to be filled at the election, November 7, Mr. Composite Citizen refuses to take any interest whatever in the event. The plain truth is that he has had a satiety of politics and he thinks he has already fully discharged his duty. Hence while 76,000 ballots were cast here September 26 at the primary election, and about 50,000 October 10 at the constitutional amendments election, it is predicted that out of 102,000 registered citizens not more than 40,000 will take the trouble to visit the polling booths next Tuesday week. You in Los Angeles are about to face a similar trial. It will be interesting to compare the total vote at the primary and at the final election.

One of the results of the extra session of the legislature to be convened the first week of December should be a show-down in the viciously waged and unseemly feud between the governor and the secretary of state. Mr. Johnson declares that Mr. Jordan is "disreputable" and the latter retorts in still more "caustic verbiage." The secretary of state has a long bill of complaints against the governor, and both are expert tongue-fighters. Jordan points to Johnson's irregularities with as direct a finger as the governor uses in denouncing the secretary of state. He accuses the governor of saddling the state with a bill from a San Francisco dry goods house for \$2,461, alleged to be for "furniture" for the executive mansion. He demands an itemized account which the governor scornfully refuses. He asks the governor for an account of the \$750 turned in to the state for the governor's "traveling and hotel expenses," while the legislature was in session, but Mr. Johnson disdains a reply. Mr. Jordan points out that provision is made by the state to put a roof over his excellency's head, but not to pay for his meals. One would think this is fair material for the much vaunted board of control, but being composed of three of the governor's particular proteges, it is not expected to shed much light on the subjects. Will "the best legislature that ever was" similarly blink at the Jordan charges?

But of a more serious nature is the secretary of state's declaration that a number of the constitutional amendments were submitted to the people irregularly and illegally. The law, he claims, is explicit in providing that the full text of each and every constitutional amendment must be re-

corded in the journal of both branches of the legislature. This, it appears, was not done in reference to the initiative and referendum, the employers' liability, and other amendments on the senate journal. Jordan also claims that Johnson's appointment of the state labor commissioner is null and void, also that many of the notary public commissions, having been signed with a rubber stamp, are illegal. All these matters need an airing by the legislature. If Jordan cannot make good his charges, then he is indeed "disreputable," and there should be no difficulty in getting the 53,000 signatures necessary to start recall proceedings. But at least his charges, several of which are obviously of a grave nature, demand an investigation.

* * *

Rumor in newspaper row is still persistent that E. T. Earl is negotiating for the Call. It is said that he offered John D. Spreckels \$250,000 for the property, but that the latter holds out for \$350,000. John D. has long regarded the Call as a white elephant, and at present it is leased under an arrangement to its general manager and managing editor. The Call has, indeed, a curious history. For a long time it cost Spreckels as high as \$7,000 a month, and throughout the Shortridge and Sam Leake regimes it was a consistently heavy loser. After the disaster of April, 1906, Spreckels was willing to part with it at almost any price, and it is said offered its Associated Press franchise to none other than Eugene Schmitz for \$50,000. But a little more than a year later, young Jack Spreckels, who then apparently dreamed that he might develop into another W. R. Hearst, when he had a chance to sell talked airily about \$3,000,000 for the property. Its present managers, Simpson and Hornick, have made a good newspaper out of it, but its politics have been variable. Mr. Earl would be a bold man, indeed, if, with the heavy strain upon his purse which the Tribune is said to be making, he attempts to tackle San Francisco with a one-cent morning paper.

* * *

Other newspaper gossip is that Congressman "Billy" Kent has succeeded to James D. Phelan's interest in the Bulletin. It is said to have been a one-third interest, and that the Squire of Kentville paid a big figure for it, which may well be credited, as the Crothers-Older journal is making at least \$10,000 a month clear profit. Older, by the way, has no pecuniary interest in the Bulletin, outside his \$12,500 salary and expenses. His name is coupled with Earl's in the one-cent morning newspaper enterprise.

* * *

Gertrude Hoffman and the Russian ballet will be with you next week. City Prosecutor Eddie should polish up his glasses, and your other dramatic censors get their hammers ready. It is a beautiful show—in parts, but in spots it is equatorial. Of course, you will all want to see it, but speculation is rife here whether it is not too torrid for the Los Angeles temperament or standard.

R. H. C.

San Francisco, October 24.

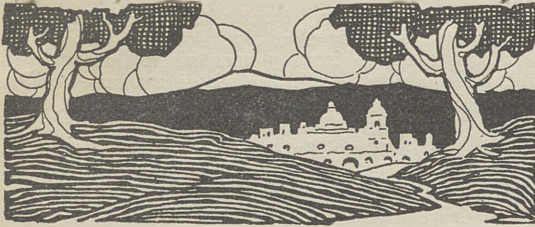
Old-Time Mining Man Passes

In the death early in the week of Malcolm McDonald the West loses one of the few remaining mining plungers of the old school, and Los Angeles one of the most enthusiastic boomers this section ever had. Mr. McDonald was a member of the Jonathan Club and it was he who induced Charles M. Schwab to affiliate with that organization. It was he, also, who succeeded in having Schwab and other well known Wall Street captains of industry invest in Nevada prospects at the height of the mining excitement in the sage-brush state a few years ago. The death of McDonald was worth more than the scant ten lines by wire from New York appearing only in the Times. I believe it was McDonald who founded the city of Tonopah, certainly he had more to do with developing southwestern Nevada than any other individual. His was a remarkable personality. In addition to a large circle of warm friends, he leaves a comfortable personal fortune, acquired in the good, old-fashioned way of finding mining prospects and developing them.

Favors Woodrow Wilson

When Former Senator W. A. Clark was in the city this week he declined to discuss politics for publication, but in private conversation gave it as his opinion that the next president will be a Democrat. He entertains a conviction that Governor Woodrow Wilson will get the nomination and be successful at the polls, although Governor Harmon may give the New Jersey executive trouble in the Democratic national convention. The president of the Salt Lake road is looking well following his summer abroad.

By the Way



Ungallant Son of the Soil

Here is one that has "leaked." It is on the quartette of suffrage speakers who toured the county in an automobile in the closing week of the campaign, using the machine as a sort of hustings. Coming in from El Monte on the return trip the auto, covered with yellow banners having "Votes for Women" prominently displayed, broke down and refused to be coaxed to move. After an hour or two of hopeless tinkering a passing farmer was hailed with a request that he haul the machine into town. What did this gallant tiller of the soil reply? Did he jump into the breach and succor the distressed women? Did he vow by all the saints that he would not rest until the stalled suffragists were well within street car limits? He did not. He shouted:

"Not on your life, you confounded trouble makers! I have troubles enough of my own at home!" and he drove on.

What did they do? They carefully stripped the car of its saffron streamers and then patiently awaited the oncoming of another horny-handed son of the soil. Upon his arrival they meekly requested a haul and closed the bargain forthwith. When they parted company the farmer, not suspecting the mission of the suffragists, bawled over to one of them, a brilliant speaker, a society leader, a highly cultured woman in every way. "Say, kiddoo! I'm a Socialist, I am. If you'll vote for my party, I'll do the right thing and vote for the women next Tuesday. Is it a go?" and "kiddoo," not trusting herself to speak, nodded her head.

"Four O'Clock and Raining Hard, Sir"

Admiral "Dolly" Staten of the warship Florida is groaning these days in saddened recollection of his snug bed at the California Club and his delicious late sleeps o' mornings. The Florida is still in New York harbor, waiting for sailing orders and the "admiral" as officer in charge of the forward turret, has to turn out at 4 o'clock every morning, rain or shine, for duty. Last week he wrote to Henry Newton: "Dear Nunky: I was having a glorious sleep yesterday when I was aroused by a pounding on the door of my berth-room and I heard a voice calling, 'Four o'clock and raining hard, lieutenant! Better slip on your oilskins, sir.' Ugh! How I longed for that fifth floor room facing Central Park and the glorious Southern California climate! But I didn't go to sleep again. I slipped on my oils, as suggested, and hiked over to the forward turret. Don't you wish you were a bold sailor boy, Nunky?"

Colonel Garland Enlisted in Good Cause

That population optimist, Colonel W. M. Garland is home again, this time to stay until after the primary election, anyway. Returning to Los Angeles after a motoring trip of more than 4,000 miles across the continent, the colonel remained here a few days only and then trekked back to Moosehead Lake by rail, to rejoin his family. He is enthusiastically in favor of a great national highway traversing the country, available throughout the year, to be built and maintained by the federal government. He will strive to enlist the support of automobilists everywhere in this project to the end that congress may be induced to begin the work. It is a capital idea.

Overcome by His Emotions

Theatrical audiences, as a usual thing, are as interesting as books—veritable human documents—and it is a barren evening in a theater which does not reveal at least one individual spectator in the limelight of comedy. Monday night, at the Burbank, James Corrigan's picture of a stout masseur proved irresistible to a rather elderly gentleman, inclined to comfortable dimensions. His hearty laugh rang out again and again—he waved his program, slapped the arm of his seat, and even giggled. Suddenly, an incident on the stage struck him as unusually funny. He lifted his hand wildly and brought it down on the knee of the eminently respectable woman, an entire stranger, who occupied the adjoining seat. She gasped and jumped and let her indignant gaze

scorch the offender, whose face grew purple with embarrassment and who stammeringly attempted to explain. But the struggle proved too much, and grasping his hat and cane the elderly gentleman plunged into the welcome darkness at the rear of the house.

Could Not Meet With the Sunsetters

Sunsetters who had counted on a joyous reunion with their fellow member, J. O. Koepfli, after nearly two years of absence, were doomed to disappointment Friday night. Sad news had overtaken the returned Los Angeleno. His dear mother, whom he left a few weeks ago alive and fairly well in Freiburg, Germany, had suddenly died and her son naturally was feeling greatly depressed. The recollection of two pleasant seasons passed in her company, however, tended to soften the blow, but Mr. Koepfli is regretting that he did not remain abroad a month longer so that he might have closed his mother's eyes. She was 65 years old and was a bride at 17.

Shocked by the Rattan Ware

Al Barker, as every member of the California Club knows, is a great raconteur, but he outdoes himself this week in telling of the experiences of the night watchman of the big furniture house of Barker Brothers on South Broadway. It seems the rattan ware has got on the watchman's nerves until he is a physical wreck. The heat of the day tends to contract the willow ware, which expands at night, often with a loud pop, keeping up a continuous volley, like musketry, on each floor. As the watchman descends the stairway with his eyes widely staring, his gun firmly grasped, he is greeted by a succession of snapping shots that in spite of his familiarity with the phenomena, have resulted in making him a nervous wreck. He sees burglars, he hears voices, he fears robbers are after him. In a word, he is "h'nted." Al has tried to laugh him out of his notions, but the rattan ware insists on its "shivery" process and the watchman cannot get reconciled.

Experimental Station at Hollywood

I understand that Arthur Letts' beautiful place at Hollywood, "Hornby House," whose grounds contain several thousand varieties of cacti and palms, besides countless shrubs and trees and other specimens of flora indigenous to the Southwest, is likely to become a private experimental station for the United States government. If Mr. Letts can be assured of sufficient protection from the too curious public, no admission being possible except by card, his consent to the establishing of a station such as proposed will be given. It is not often that private gardens are selected by the department as a base for conducting experiments, but the Letts collection of flora is so large, so complete and of so unusual a nature that the opportunity to do so is eagerly grasped by the experimental bureau.

Penchant for Sarcasm Costly to Cushing

Inspector (retired) Eugene B. Cushing of the board of public works seems to have had a good grasp of his duties and a healthy contempt for the drones attaching to the department, but with little or no regard for what was due his superiors in the way of respectful consideration. His tart communications and satirical observations could hardly go unchallenged, if discipline were to be maintained, hence, his dismissal from the public service. It is too bad to lose Cushing. His kind is needed in office, save and excepting his vitriolic pen. Whether he is dismissed for "sassing" his superiors or because his designated "unfitness" applies to his qualifications for the work of inspector is not clear. That he deserved reprimanding is patent, however.

Los Angeles Long Way in Lead

It is worthy of note that Los Angeles county leads in the amount of money apportioned from the state school funds for average daily attendance. Of the semi-annual distribution of \$2,145,064.80 this county receives for its elementary and high schools a total of \$407,641.60, San Francisco coming next with a little more than half as much or \$232,081.60. This state apportionment signals reveals the remarkable growth of Los Angeles county, especially in the city, and the runaway strides made from the Northern metropolis. The report from Superintendent Hyatt also is reminding that the state superintendent of public instruction is particularly alert in regard to the economics of the public school system. Complaint came from Mono country that E. C. Stewart of Stockton, who has been supply dealer there, was charging a higher price than that fixed by law. In the mountain districts, the pupils must often order by mail. Investigation showed that Stewart has been active in soliciting mail orders, and has charged the full postpaid

price, with extra postage added. By this means he was receiving double postage. This is a violation of the law which provides that all children shall get their text books at a low and uniform price, and also is a violation of the affidavit sworn to by every dealer before he can purchase books from the state. Superintendent Hyatt has followed the course of action prescribed by law, and has revoked Stewart's right as a dealer.

As One Doctor Views It

Two bachelor physicians of my intimate acquaintance, both able members of the medical profession, were discussing in my hearing the other evening the possibilities of a board of education composed of trustees inimical to the art of medicine and disinclined to continue the many excellent rules for preventing the spread of contagious diseases in the public schools. Said the older of the two, "Well, I haven't any children and if the people choose to elect to office those who think the doctors are interfering with the divine rights of parents, in demanding that certain rules of conduct be observed for the benefit of the community at large, I shan't suffer. There may be 10,000 cases of ringworm, of the itch, of scarlet fever, of measles and of pediculosis for all I care, if a new board should conclude to abolish the present carefully planned health rules, and I shall find my practice trebled in consequence, for remedies will be in that much greater demand. Of course, the real remedy is the prevention, yet the foolish diatribes against my profession continue to be made, as if we were clamoring for these rules to benefit ourselves. The contrary is true. When the city, now so free from contagious diseases, is groaning under the lash of them at a future date, the people will probably recover their reason." Then he bit savagely into a cigar and retired into his shell.

Big Registration of Women Voters

Anti-suffragists in Los Angeles who contended that women did not want to vote and would not vote if the opportunity were given them are confounded by the avidity displayed in registration. Already, upward of 12,000 women in this city have attended to this preliminary duty of complete citizenship, a goodly proportion hailing from the more fashionable districts. San Diego tells of a similar disposition and reports from other cities of the state show that anything but apathy prevails among the newly-enfranchised citizens, contrary to anti predictions.

President Cochran on His Way Home

On his way home from the East, where he has been traveling since August 14, George I. Cochran, president of the Pacific Mutual, writes to me as follows: "I have just returned from Toronto, where I went as delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, composed of five hundred Methodists from all over the world—the conference meeting only once in ten years. The next gathering will probably be in London, England. I have been moving about the country in the interests of the Pacific Mutual Life and incidentally getting a change and rest, but I will be pleased to get home again to our beautiful city. I am glad the amendments carried, as I think them all good—two or three I helped suggest myself. The recall of the judges will prove to be sound and conservative, although to many it may appear to be radical. You know there is such a thing as progress after all, and if we are to progress, we must expect changes." Mrs. Cochran accompanied her husband to Toronto and they are expected home in a few days.

"Divine" Healing Grafters

While the postoffice department is investigating frauds that use the mails, such inspectors as are assigned to duty in Los Angeles might with profit to the service take cognizance of the advertisements of certain alleged divine healers, which appear in the daily papers. There are two of these fakers, who, having been driven from nearly every other community of importance in the United States, have found a haven here, where the healing graft is excellent. I heard the other day that one of these "healers" recently charged and collected \$10,000 for "curing" a victim of cancer. For alleged reputable newspapers to accept the advertisements of these bunkoists is certainly disreputable business.

Noted Sporting Writer Gets Count

Ben W. Benjamin, one of the best known sporting writers in the West, who died in San Francisco last week, practically began his newspaper career in Los Angeles in the later eighties, when the old Tribune was in its prime, with Colonel F. A. Eastman as its editor and the late Barrett Eastman as a cub reporter. Benjamin was a shining light in sporting circles even in those days, and when he went to San Francisco later

he had no trouble in stepping into a similar position in that city. For years, he was principal sporting writer of the San Francisco Chronicle, and his den, where he dispensed open hospitality to world-wide notables, was a mecca of visiting sports. Sarah Bernhardt, Enrico Caruso and Rudyard Kipling were among his friends, and to the improvident newspaper workers he was ever free-handed. He will be greatly missed.

St. Louis Several Laps Behind

I am wondering why local papers should make a spread of an Associated Press St. Louis dispatch, giving details of a lunch counter experiment in the public schools of that city, when every managing editor in town ought to know that Los Angeles has had such a plan in successful operation for several years at the high school, in charge of the student body. The Los Angeles experiment was among the first of the kind tried anywhere, and it proved a popular innovation from the start. It is self-supporting and the high school faculty is justly proud of it. St. Louis is several lapses behind the procession, although our own people seem to be unaware of this fact.

Building Story Discredited

There seems to be doubt attached to the rumor that an eleven-story building is to rise on the southwest corner of Third and Spring streets, for the reason that the property is under lease for a long period. The site and improvements are owned by English heirs, several of whom live in Los Angeles. I believe they also have important holdings in the Mexican republic, coastwise, having financed what is known as the Stillwell railway system down there. These capitalists also own the Palmer Annex, a valuable oil property, in San Luis Obispo.

Old Oregon to Return

Los Angeles is to welcome the battleship Oregon, which has not been in these waters since the late Captain Clark was ordered to bring the ship around from the Pacific to join Admiral Sampson's fleet off Cuba, at the beginning of the Spanish war. Captain Clark was a social favorite in Los Angeles as well as in San Diego and Santa Barbara, and when ordered to Santiago he wanted to take several friends from Los Angeles on the trip, but was prevented by the rules. Undoubtedly, he would be a rear admiral now if he were alive. The government has expended in excess of a million dollars on the Oregon in repairs, and while she cannot be ranked as first-class, when contrasted with the modern-built battleships, the old sea lion still has powerful claws and will be the most masterful craft to participate in the coming maneuvers in these waters. It is likely the Oregon will be the flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas, who will command the fleet.

Primary May Elect Alexander

That the Good Government forces are determined to make a clean victory for their mayor-alty aspirant in the first test of strength next Tuesday and that they are likely to succeed, is privately admitted by the opposition leaders. The combined forces will practically end their initiatory campaign tonight, although none of those making the contest will rest until the last minute. It was the middle of the week before the public began to realize the real significance of the primary campaign, that it means either the election of the incumbent as mayor of the city, or the possible triumph of Job Harriman. The latter contingency has forced into the open the support of the two Earl newspapers as well as that of the Times, a rather unexpected condition. It is known that the owner of the Express-Tribune is not any too fond of the mayor, but he realized that the Otis-Chandler crowd would espouse Alexander's cause if given half an opportunity to do so. This explains why the mayor has so varied a support.

Four Southern California Congressmen

Next year Southern California will send to Washington four members of congress, doubling our representation. Of this quartette, two will hail from Los Angeles county, one from San Diego, probably, and the other will come possibly from Kern county, although Ventura, Santa Barbara and, doubtless, San Luis Obispo will strive hard to land the persimmon. Prior to ten years ago the Los Angeles congressional district included, in addition to Ventura and Santa Barbara, the counties of Santa Cruz, Inyo and San Luis Obispo. Then came a gerrymander that cut the district so as to give us a representative in this county, with Kern tacked on to the other counties south of the Tehachapi. Now the state is to have a delegation of eleven members and of the three additional ones we in the South get two. It will not be surprising to find James McLachlan

in the field as a candidate, but I imagine the Good Government forces have already picked their candidate, in addition to indorsing W. D. Stephens for a second term; in fact, it is believed Marshall Stimson is the choice, and it is a good one.

Socialists Have Hopes

Los Angeles has been entertaining two Socialist mayors this week, and before the close of the municipal campaign may be extending hospitality to the single Socialist member of congress. Mayor J. W. Dnucan of Butte, Montana, has been here for several days, having timed his visit to avoid greeting President Taft in his home city. He took occasion when here to deliver a few addresses in behalf of Job Harriman and in the latter task he has been assisted by Mayor J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley. A few years ago the latter was a resident of Los Angeles, but finding there was more scope for his talents in the North, deserted Los Angeles. When Theodore Roosevelt was in Berkeley just prior to the city election last spring, the colonel urged his audience not to vote the Socialist city ticket. J. Stitt Wilson, however, triumphed at the polls and he has hopes for his colleague Harriman in Los Angeles. Should the latter win place at the primary Congressman Berger of Milwaukee has promised to aid the Socialist ticket by making a few speeches here. I doubt if he will be called. That great patriot, Alexander, bids fair to have a majority vote next Tuesday.

How Woman Wins

[California has given woman the ballot.]

Mist' Adam en Mis' Eve dey wuz a-settin' up housekeepin',

En little Cain en Abel wuz a-cryin' en a-creepin'; Mis' Eve she say to Adam dat she want a new verandeh,

En Adam up en say a lot dat show she raise his dandeh.

But Eve she on'y say: "I sho'ly lak to hab it, Adam."

En Adam whack he fis' right down en holler out: "No, madam!"

Nex' day Mis' Eve projick roun' en finish de house cleanin',

En set de wash tubs in de sun whah dey could dry a-dreenin';

When Adam come fum wuk she say dey need dat new verandeh,

En Adam scowl at ol' Mis' Eve lak she wuz talkin' slandeh.

"I tol' yo' yistudday," he 'low, "dat we ain' gwine ter built it."

En den pick up de gravy bowl so cahless dat he spilled it.

En so hit stahted dataway; dey git up in de mawnin'

En ol' Mis' Eve she talk o' how de neighbors is a-scohnin'

De Adamsuz becuz dey house hit ain't got no verandeh,

But Adam he dess shet his mouf lake he doan' undehtand huh.

En when he come for dinner, too, Mis' Eve she alluz findin'

Some insomdent dat o' dat same verandeh is remindin'.

Well, so hit goes fo' yeahs en yeahs, wid Adam dess' a-prayin'

Dat Eve will soon get tiahed en quit de thing dat she's a-sayin',

En times ol' Adam git so mad about dat ol' verandeh

He feel lak if he daihed he'd give Mis' Eve a quick backhandeh.

But Eve she keep huh eye on him, en won' be coax' to quolin',

But all de time Mist' Adam he des bustin' en a-boilin'.

Well, by-um-by, one time Mis' Eve she mention dat verandeh,

En dis time ol' Mist' Adam he ain't gittin' up his dandeh;

He say: "My Lawd! What side de house is yo' decide to set it?"

Doan' lemme heah no mo' dis talk! Hesh up, en go en get it!"

* * * * *

Menfolks, we all is Adamsuz. De p'int we want to see is

Dat Eve she show de wimmen folks dey dess ez smaht ez we is!

—Wilbur D. Nesbit in Chicago Evening Post.

ODE TO A SEA MAIDEN

[In the manner of Keats]

Salt sister of the nymphs; shy habitant

Of weedy caves and pleasure gardens cold,

Lit by dissolved beams that fall aslant

Through quivering depths of amethyst and gold,

Or where, amid her thronging masts, of old

Sea girt Atlantis heard the ocean rave

At her sea walls, or where palmettos wave

It sunlit bays by gleaming sand bars shoaled;

In what immortal fancy hadst thou birth,

By pantheistic imagery wrought

Into the harmless magic of the earth

Of old by artless wisdom gravely taught?

What sailor in his noonday slumber caught

Thee in his net, and drew thee from the deep,

And watched thy wide eyes waken from their

sleep,

Then thought thee gone, nor knew that he but

thought?

Haply some poet by the Ionian shore,

Or student, Truth's confined votary,

His blood afire with salt winds and the roar

Of waves immeasurable, pictured thee,

Poseidon's daughter, floating on the sea,

Half fish, half maiden, weed and glistening foam.

And in thy hand a shell incrustated comb,

And on thy lips an ancient melody.

Spirit of elfin beauty, dimly traced

Before the mind's imaginative eye

By windy caverns and the embattled waste

Of ordered billows swinging to the sky,

How many have dreamed of thee, have seen

thee lie

Sunning thy snowy sides and glittering tail

On chartless reefs in seas without a sail,

Ringed by blue water and infinity.

Or by rock guarded pools all emerald green,

With waving weed and branched coral strewn,

Or huge basaltic buttresses that lean

O'er beaches white beneath the risen moon,

Or where the deep sea fishes lie at noon,

Sun girdled wrasse and winged albacore,

By some Pacific isle's volcanic shore,

Or delta's estuarial lagoon.

Fair child of Fancy, clothed in strangest role,

Ocean and womanhood divinely blent;

Vitality eternal, in a soul

By no emotion aged or overspent;

Thus have men dreamed thee, Nereid, ill con-

tent

With dull fruition of the world's desire,

Of earth compounded and celestial fire,

Of deathless joy the pure embodiment.

And we that see thee sometimes, whether a

dream

Or sentient being we shall hardly know,

If in the tumbling waves a white arm gleam,

Or they were voices heard a while ago

In the mid-deep, or the salt winds that blow

Sea dirges desolate, or if a form

Glittered a moment through the driven storm

From derelict spar or southly drifting floe.

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AWARDED EIGHTEEN MEDALS

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By Blanche Rogers Lott

One often hears discussions relative to the respective merits of great singers who have wondrously beautiful natural voices and musicianly qualities and of those who have quite ordinary voices trained to perfection and coupled with keen intelligence. But after hearing the work of Amato, the owner of probably the best baritone voice of his time and the possessor of genuine musical intelligence, the hearer forgets the many arguments about the second type. The program of Tuesday evening's Philharmonic concert at the Auditorium leaned more to the operatic, but the superior understanding of this singer clothed the numbers in a new garb and the result was a real delight. The assisting artist, Mme. Longari, soprano, gave occasional glimpses of artistic singing, but she is badly handicapped by a rather ordinary voice and being obliged to appear on the same program with Mr. Amato. Signor Tanara, the accompanist, gives excellent support, lending almost orchestral colorings to the piano and, his work was appreciated by the singers and audience, who outwardly demonstrated the fact.

Mr. Arthur Foote has asked permission of the Lyric Club to dedicate a chorale number to it. Needless to add the request has been granted and the women of this prime organization are to be congratulated and Mr. Foote is fortunate in having such a club give a first presentation of his new work.

Mr. Anthony E. Carlson, the singer, who gave several successful recitals last season, announces three programs for this year, the first to be given at Blanchard Hall, Saturday evening, October 28. The first program is as follows:

Wohin, Schubert; Am Meer, Schubert; Wie Melodien, Brahms; Die Maidacht, Brahms; Im Spathoof, Strauss; Duheim, Hugo Kamm; Amarrilli, mia bella, Caccini; Ein Ton, Cornelius; Dans la nuit, Sibelius; Soupir, Benberg; Elland Ceile, von Fielitz; Eldorado, Richard Wallther; Where'er You Walk, Handel; King Charles, Mendelsohn; Waltz.

Other recitals will follow, November 18 and December 16.

Mr. Charles H. Demorest has been given the degree of associate in the American Guild of Organists, he having passed the recent examination given under the direction of Arthur Foote, who came for the purpose of examining candidates. Mr. Demorest is in demand for the opening of new organs, a recent engagement being for two recitals in San Diego. He will be the organist for the coming rendition of "Queen Esther," at the Auditorium.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott leave Wednesday for the East, visiting in Chicago, Columbus and New York City before sailing for Europe, November 21. Munich is their first destination, where the winter will be passed.

Those great artists, Mme. Eames and Emilio Gogorza, will give the following superb program Friday evening of next week:

Duos, Oh Would that My Love, the Passage (Bird's) Farewell, the Maybelle and the Flowers (P. Mendelssohn), Mme. Eames and Mr. De Gogorza; Par le Sentier (Th. Dubois), Arioso Le Roi de Lahore (J. Massenet), Mr. De Gogorza; Chantant Papillons (Petes Venitiennes), (Campra), Ariette "La Princesse de Navarre" (J. H. Rameau), Mme. Eames; piano solo, Nocturne on Sol Major, Polonaise in A flat (F. Chopin), Mr. Henri Gilles; duos, Swing Song, "Trot here and there (Veronique), (A. Messager), Mme. Eames and Mr. De Gogorza; Three Indian Songs founded upon tribal melodies, The White Dawn is Stealing, Far Off I Hear a Lover's Lute, From the Land of the Sky-blue Water (C. W. Cadman), Mr. De Gogorza; Licheshotschaft, Gretchen am Spinnrade (F. Schubert), Mme. Eames; Cantatas, Los ojos negros (P. M. Alvarez), Mr. De Gogorza; Aria from "Butterfly" (G. Puccini), Mme. Eames; piano solo, Rhapsodie Espagnole (F. Liszt), Mr. Henri Gilles; The Early Morning (H. Peal), The Daisy's Song (K. Schindler), Prelude (Mrs. Bech), Mme. Eames; Duo, Cavalleria Rusticana (Alfio-Santuzza) (P. Mascagni), Mme. Eames and Mr. De Gogorza.

Miss Kavanaugh's reading of the libretto of Dukas' new opera, "Ardiane

et Barbe-bleue," at the Friday Morning Club last week, proved a most artistic rendering. Mr. Homer Grunn played portions of the score, and all who were present will be better ready to hear this new work when an opportunity comes for its hearing.

Dr. Ludwig Wullner opens his engagement at the San Francisco Orpheum November 5. The great singer is to present his best songs in this engagement and the English translations are to be given to everyone present.

All musicians will be gratified to hear that Harold Bauer has been engaged to play with the Los Angeles Symphony orchestra.

Vladimir de Pachmann, most famous of living Chopin interpreters, is scheduled for a Los Angeles recital in January. This will be his farewell season in America.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is to resume its famous Bach festivals next spring, thanks to the generosity of Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, who thus sets a practical example of what men of millions can do to aid the cause of serious music, says the Musical Courier. The Bach cult in Bethlehem languished when J. Fred Wille, the conductor, was in California, but now that he has returned to his native city to live, the Bach choir in that place will quickly reassume its former artistic importance and efficiency.

Sound Advice From Railroad Man

Charles S. Fee, passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Company, at a recent meeting of prominent men, suggested a new slogan for the business men of California to use on their stationery—"California has room for every man who will work." Mr. Fee, who declares himself a California man first and a Southern Pacific man second, said, in part: "We men of the Southern Pacific have learned, as have thousands of others in California, that advertising is the best way to secure men of brains and brawn, who have a little capital, to come here and settle, and we also have discovered that one of the best ways to advertise for the right sort is at the land shows like those held in Chicago and Omaha. We are going back there this fall, and we want to take California with us—not in scattered communities, but as a united state. The railroad will be represented with lecture halls, where we will set forth by lecturers and moving pictures and stereopticon the advantages to be gained from a residence here. The people of California and the men of the Southern Pacific have had their misunderstandings in the past.

Today, I am glad to say, there is a better spirit on both sides. The Southern Pacific has the state's best interest at heart. Our railroad was the first to send its agents to Europe to seek out the best men and bring them to California to make their homes. We brought vinegrowers that planted vineyards and helped build up the great grape industry of the state. We brought fruit growers and other tillers of the soil. A conservative estimate of the number of families we have brought here is in excess of 250,000. Government statistics show that each family is worth \$3,000 to the commonwealth in which it resides. That means that we have added from this source alone \$750,000,000 to the state's resources, because these were permanent residents." Mr. Fee spoke at length on the resources of the state, and its ability to support an immense population. He also decried the lack of community spirit and recited the advantages to be gained from "team-work." "Get together with the Southern Pacific," he concluded, "and show what team-work between real Californians can do and we will people the state with men and women that will be a credit to us, add to our own as well as their wealth and help boost California to the topmost round on the ladder of success."

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LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles.

Orves E. Brown, Plaintiff, vs. Cora Brown, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and the Complaint filed in said County of Los Angeles in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California Send Greetings to: Cora Brown, Defendant.

You are hereby Directed to Appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, this 4th day of August, A. D. 1911.

(SEAL) H. J. LELANDE, County Clerk.

By E. G. RIGGINS, Deputy Clerk.

J. F. GROENE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Room 10, 455 1/2 S. Spring St.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Not Coal Lands 03589
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,

September 27, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that David Donald Parton, of Room 52, Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., who, on September 22, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 10669, Serial No. 03589, for NE 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, Lot 1, 2 and 3, Section 32, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 7th day of November, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: C. E. Gihon, of Santa Monica, Cal.; Frank Slett, of Santa Monica, Cal.; J. W. P. Diss, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Jesse M. McCall, of Escondido Canon, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.
Date of first publication, September 30, 1911.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Not Coal Lands. 013279
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,

September 12, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that John C. Jensen, whose postoffice address is c-o Title Insurance and Trust Co., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 5th day of June, 1911, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 013279, to purchase the Lots 1 and 2, Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 17 West, S. B. Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$94.73, the stone estimated at \$75.75 and the land \$18.94; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 28th day of November, 1911, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Date of first publication, September 16, 1911.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Not Coal Lands. 07807
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,

September 19, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that John L. Voelker, of 706 Reynolds Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., who on February 14, 1910, made Homestead Entry No. 07807, for N 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 26, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 31st day of October, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: Daniel Fletcher, of Santa Monica, Cal.; William Hitchcock, of Los Angeles, Cal.; E. R. Searing, of Los Angeles, Cal.; James H. Jackson, of Santa Monica, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Date of first publication, September 23, 1911.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Not Coal Lands 03855
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,

September 21, 1911.

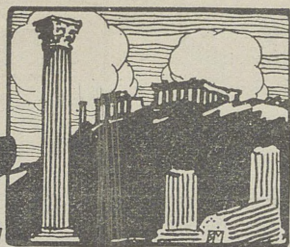
NOTICE is hereby given that Stephen W. Click, of Los Angeles, Cal., who, on August 27, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 11168, No. 03855, for N 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 22, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 2nd day of November, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: Hippolyte Bieule, A. P. Olivares, J. U. Henry, Celestin P. Herit, all of Santa Monica, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.
Date of first publication, September 23, 1911.



Art



EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Jack Gage Stark—Steckel Gallery.
Xarifa Towner—McBurney Gallery.
Charles A. Rogers—Daniell Gallery.

By Everett C. Maxwell

Resuming the review of one man shows, six of which are installed at public galleries, attention is called to the collection of Henry Lovins, which has been open to the public for the last fortnight in the gallery of the College of Fine Arts, U. S. C. Mr. Lovins comes here from Denver, where for three years he has been at the head of the Denver School of Art. Previous to that time he had charge of the drawing and modeling in the public schools in that city. Mr. Lovins first visited California three years ago and made a tour of the state with pallet and brushes. He was so charmed with the paintability of the sunset land that he vowed then to make it his permanent home when possible. The call from the College of Fine Arts to become a member of its faculty made this anticipation a realization and the collection of sixteen canvases in oil serves to introduce Mr. Lovins to the Los Angeles art lovers as the newest acquisition to the colony of local painters. Before coming West Mr. Lovins maintained a studio in New York and while there studied under such able men as Chase, Henri, Mannheim, Ranger and Davis. On his first trip to California he was fortunate in receiving private instruction from the late William Keith of San Francisco.

It is hardly fair to judge Mr. Lovins' art by the present showing, for the reason that all of the canvases exhibited were painted several years ago. At the time an early exhibition of Mr. Lovins work was announced no new canvases had arrived from the East and the artist was forced to show old work that happened to be at hand. These canvases vary in interest and in quality almost as much as they do in treatment and subject, ranging from impressionism to the Barbizon school. "The First Show" is unquestionably the most successful canvas shown. The composition is easy and the quality of paint pure. The effect of dry, swirling snow flakes is excellent and one can fairly hear the wind under the eaves of the snow-laden roofs. "Moonrise Fantasy" is a study of gradation of light and is painted in broken color. "Moonlight, del Monte" is an unusual conception, the best work in which appears in the shadows. "Evening, Monterey" is almost impressionistic and is an interesting note of color. "Latin Quarter, Denver" is notable for its fine color and wintry feeling and is treated in a bold, virile manner. "The Oak" is good in character and "Monterey Hills" leads one from a shadowed foreground to a sunset sky in which the clouds refuse to take their proper place. "Winter" depicts a naked cottonwood, the outline of which is almost lost in falling snow. "California Sunlight" is one of Mr. Lovins' most successful landscapes and while its truth to nature may be questioned, it possesses that poetic quality that lifts it into the realm of art. "Sunset Glow" shows a group of poplars with houses beyond, and "The Green House" is a small tone study of sparkling color. "California Landscape" is a moonrise at sunset in which the artist has attempted to render creeping fog. Mr. Lovins believes that an artist's handling should adapt itself to the nature of the subject and it is difficult to realize that this collection is all the work of one man. Barring a certain crudeness of color, common to all Easterners who attempt to render California landscapes, at first sight, Mr. Lovins' work promises much for the future.

At the Walker Building Art Gallery of Mr. J. E. McBurney, Miss Xarifa Hamilton Towner makes her local debut into art circles by an exhibition of sixteen pastels. Miss Towner has lived in Los Angeles for the last two years, coming here directly from New York,

where she had studied under John R. Twachtman, Willard L. Metcal, Charles M. Hawthorne, and Howard Chandler Christy. Since her arrival she has been studying to see and express on canvas the elusive quality of our colorful landscapes. In this time she has worked hard and feels that she is now ready to place her sketches before the public. Considering carefully these sixteen landscapes and marines, I feel that in many cases the medium fails to respond to the artist's inspiration. In other words, Miss Towner cannot say in paint all she feels. This will come, and the fact that a few rather meaningless studies appear in the collection should in no way detract from the worthy ones shown. The weird and unusual appeals strongly to this artist's imagination and she feels the bigness and solemnity of nature to such a degree that at times it enfeebles her handling. The moods of the Arroyo, from roseate morn to moonlit midnight have claimed her attention and Corona del Mar has proved a veritable treasure island, for it is patent that the best work shown lies in the marine studies.

"Clouds and Cliffs" is a pleasing color harmony as lovely as a topaz. It is a long-shore marine combining mesa, cliffs and sea. The cloud bank is excellent in quality and the wild, yellow asters in the foreground sway gently in the breeze. "The Vicar's Hollyhocks" is a decorative panel showing a center of an English cottage with a hedge of tall red hollyhocks. The foreground in "Sunny Glades" lacks interest. "Sea and Sand" suggests atmosphere and "Outward Serge" is a splendid study of rocks and sea and is notable for its feeling of distance. "Bat-Land" is a weird arroyo mood, full of good feeling for night. "In the Dell" is ably composed and the sycamore tree in the foreground is well rendered. The effect of falling sunlight is a trifle spectacular. "Four O'Clock Breeze" is a study of windblown eucalyptus trees, and "The Turrets" a sea-scape of good tone value. "Rising Fog" is a difficult subject and is not well understood, especially in the foreground. "Winter Clouds," "Early Spring" and "Leafy Screen" are all arroyo studies. "The Quick and the Dead" shows a large trunk of a dead tree against a screen of new foliage. It is the best in character of any shown. "The Swirl" is Miss Towner's most successful marine. It is good in color and sure in treatment. The greatest fault to be found in Miss Towner's work is a certain lack of solidity and the presence of meaningless planes of color. With a little effort both of these may be overcome.

At the Daniell Gallery Charles A. Rogers is showing about thirty canvases in oil and a portfolio of water-colors. Mr. Rogers, who came to cast his lot with the local art colony just after the San Francisco earthquake, has long been known throughout the West as a painter of Chinatown subjects. His renderings of quaint bits of oriental America in old Chinatown, San Francisco, are rapidly becoming valuable as historic data. Many of these and several picturesque studies of the ruins wrought by the earthquake, are to be seen at this time. Among them are "Chop Suey Restaurant," "Old Chinatown," "Masonic Lodge," "A Social Call," "Fish Alley," "Ruins of City Hall," "Door, First Congregational Church," all of which have been review in these columns before. Several excellent mission studies are also shown. There are "San Juan Mission," "Mission Dolores," "San Gabriel" and "Santa Barbara." "Marine Sunset," a small but successful marine, is new, as are many of the landscapes. "Griffith Park," "Alameda Oaks," "A Cool Stream," "Mt. Wilson," "Ross Creek" are all typical California subjects well rendered. "A Scene on the Roman Campagna" is of interest.

Of signal interest is the exhibition of late work by Jack Gage Stark,

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Not Coal Lands. 07551
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U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Oct. 7, 1911.

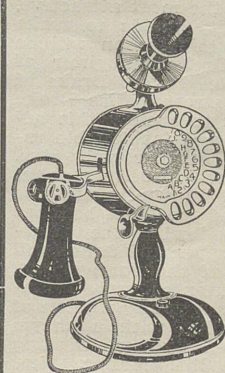
NOTICE is hereby given that Seeley W. Kimpton, of Newberry Park, Cal., who, on Dec. 24, 1909, made Homestead Entry, No. 07551, for Lot 8, N 1/4 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 31, Township 1 N., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 18th day of November, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: Jerome S. Kimpton, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Marie Elliott, of Calabasas, Cal.; James T. Davis, of Los Angeles, Cal.; James G. Elliott, of Calabasas, Cal.
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which opens at the Steckel Gallery, Wednesday, November 1, to continue two weeks.

Mr. M. Braun, a landscape painter of San Diego, will hold an exhibition at the Daniell Gallery soon.

Mr. H. Zim, a sculptor living in San Diego, will hold an exhibition at the Daniell Gallery in December.



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Social & Personal

By Ruth Burke

Los Angeles society folk have more than one brilliant social function planned as a feature of the season's entertaining, but that which will take precedence is the proposed society vaudeville to be given, probably, Friday evening, December 8, and Saturday afternoon, December 9. Funds from the two entertainments will go to swell the coffers of the Children's Hospital treasury. Rehearsals will take place in the new ballroom of the Alexandria hotel. As yet, the details of the affair are only in the suggestive stage, but in the efficient hands of a dozen or so society matrons in charge, the success of the big benefit is already assured. Mr. Burr McIntosh is in general charge of the entertainment. Mrs. Hamilton Bowman Rollins as head of the executive committee will be assisted by Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy, Mrs. Chester Montgomery, Mrs. John Mott and Mrs. Walter Miller Clark. On the advisory committee will serve Mmes. Charles Rivers Drake, Hancock Banning, James C. Drake, Mary Longstreet, Joseph F. Sartori, Michael J. Connell, Randolph Huntington Miner, Ernest A. Bryant, Granville MacGowan and Edwin T. Earl. Mrs. Charles Goldthwaite and Miss Grace Mellus will have charge of selecting the participants in the living pictures and other committees will be composed of prominent social leaders. Patronesses chosen for the affair are Mmes. Erskine Mayo Ross, Adna R. Chaffee, I. N. Van Nuys, W. G. Cochran, Randolph Huntington Miner, Hugh Livingstone Macneil, Charles D. Viele, Lucien Napoleon Brunswick, Eli P. Clark, William Ellsworth Dunn, Stephen C. Hubbell, Mary Wilcox Longstreet, Joseph F. Sartori, James C. Drake, Guy Cochran, Hamilton Bowman Rollins, E. J. Marshall, E. F. C. Klokke, Dan McFarland, William E. Ramsay, Edwin T. Earl, Ernest A. Bryant, Albert Crutcher, James McBride Cockins, Eugene S. Ives, Fred Bixby, Eleanor Brown, Frank S. Hicks, Allan C. Balch, Michael J. Connell, Charles Rivers Drake, Granville MacGowan, Dan Murphy, Joseph B. Banning, Hancock Banning, A. J. Howard, Charles Modini-Wood, Kate Slauson Vosburg, Alfred A. Solano, George S. Patton, Harry B. Ainsworth, J. Ross Clark and Rufus H. Herron.

First, and one of the most attractive, of the young society maids to make their formal debut this season will be Miss Marguerite Drake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rivers Drake of 263 South Hoover street. Miss Drake will make her bow to society this afternoon at a large and fashionable reception which her mother will give. Invitations have been issued to about two hundred and fifty guests and the affair will be one of the most brilliant of the winter. Following the afternoon reception a supper and dance will be given for fifty of the younger set, including the debutantes and bachelors. Miss Drake is a young woman of interesting personality, with a charm of manner enhanced by her finishing studies at Briar Cliff Manor, New York, and a year or so of extensive travel abroad.

Another of the season's debutantes will be Miss Katherine Ramsey, daughter of Mrs. William E. Ramsey of Western avenue. Miss Ramsey, who also is a Briar Cliff Manor girl, will make her formal bow to society at a large tea which her mother will give in the near future. Assisting in receiving on the occasion will be Mmes. Adna R. Chaffee, J. Ross Clark, Hugh Livingstone Macneil, Frederick A. Wann, Leo Chandler, James McBride Cockins, Jaro von Schmidt, Wellington S. Morse, John G. Mossin, Michael J. Connell, Walter Jarvis Barlow, Alfred Solano, L. N. Brunswick, Dan Murphy, Dean Mason, Frank J. Thomas, Ernest A. Bryant and Miss Elizabeth Wolters.

Date has been set for the coming out party of Miss Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hicks of West Adams street. Miss Hicks, who is one of the exceedingly popular members of the younger set, will make her formal bow to society at a dancing party which her parents will give at

the Alexandria Wednesday evening, November 22. It is an interesting coterie of buds which society folk will welcome into their midst this season, and the formal affairs marking the debuts of the maids, as well as the delightful rounds of entertainments given for them will lend much to the brilliancy of the winter months.

One of the most brilliant of the society affairs of the early winter season was the reception given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Benjamin Johnson at her beautiful home, 2241 Hobart boulevard. The decorations were particularly effective. In the dining room great clusters of pink Killarney roses and maidenhair ferns were artistically arranged, while white chrysanthemums were used in the living room, and yellow in the drawing room. Scarlet carnations formed the decoration of the hall. The veranda was hung with ferns and banked with palms and potted plants. It was attractively screened and punch was served there in the afternoon by Miss Virginia Walsh, Miss Juliet Borden, Miss Florence Clark and Miss Katherine Johnson. More than three hundred guests called in the reception hours and the hostess was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. H. A. Guiteau and Mmes. Charles Modini-Wood, J. Bond Francisco, Albert H. Busch, Fred Hines, William Irving Hollingsworth, E. P. Johnson, E. P. Johnson, Jr., Albert A. Cheney, J. T. Fitzgerald, Fred O. Johnson, William Davis, John A. Off, Willard J. Doran, Morris A. Albee, Don Lee, William G. Hutchinson, Charles Dick and Miss Sada Johnson.

In honor of Mrs. A. Marion Dodworth of New York City, who is a house guest for the winter of Mrs. Carroll Allen of 2626 Orchard avenue, Mrs. Allen and her sister, Mrs. Frank Gillelen entertained yesterday with a handsomely appointed luncheon. The decorations were in yellow, an artistic arrangement being effected with chrysanthemums and yellow shaded candelabra. Places were set for forty guests. Mrs. Dodworth will be the guest of honor at a similar affair with which Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Gillelen will entertain this afternoon. Thirty invitations have been issued for today.

Of interest to many friends will be the marriage this afternoon of Miss Helen Macleish, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Macleish of Sixth and Kingsley drive, to Mr. Simeon Baldwin. The ceremony is to be simply celebrated at the home of the bride-elect's parents, and in the presence of about fifty relatives and intimate friends. Rev. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, rector of St. John's church, will officiate. The decorations will be in chrysanthemums, yellow being the predominating color. Miss Dorothy Macleish, sister of the bride-elect, will assist as maid of honor, and the best man will be Mr. O. Rey Ruie. Mr. Baldwin and his bride will enjoy an extended honeymoon trip and later will return to Los Angeles to make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Carpenter of 1153 West Twenty-seventh street formally announce the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Susan Wilshire Carpenter, to Captain Lambert Whitfield Jordan, Jr., First Infantry, U. S. A. No date has been set for the marriage as yet.

Mrs. A. Robert Elmore will leave November 1 for an Eastern trip of two or three months. She plans to visit with her parents, Senator and Mrs. George Sutherland, in Washington, D. C.

Captain and Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom of West Adams street have issued invitations for a large tea party to be given Saturday afternoon, November 11.

Invitations have been issued by the Alpha Sorority of Occidental College for a week-end house party to be given November 3 at the Alamitos Bay club house. The same young women entertained there about a year ago and the members of the Alumni chapter as well as the active members of the sorority are looking forward to this com-

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ing event with a pleasure heightened by the memories of the previous good time. A few of the members who will be present are the Misses Edna Lowe, Elizabeth Lowe, Amy Morrel, Grace Vickers, Elizabeth Gardner, Lillie Wendling, Edith Tidball, Louise Boal, Rowena Rogers, Gratia Guy, Muriel

Smith, Grace McCoy, Muriel Fisher, Beryl Thrasher, Eloise Bartlett and Mary Gillis.

About thirty of The Bachelors will enjoy a dinner this evening at the Los Angeles Country Club. Following the informal banquet, an election of the

new board of governors for the ensuing year will be held, all as preliminary to the annual ball which is expected to be one of the brilliant society functions of the season.

Formal announcement is made by Mrs. Mary D. Woollacott of 1115 South Alvarado street of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret E. Woollacott to Mr. Leland W. Neiswender, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Neiswender of South Bonnie Brae street. Miss Woollacott is the daughter of the late Mr. H. J. Woollacott of this city and has a wide circle of friends here. No date for the wedding is named.

One of the many delightful affairs planned for next month will be the bridge party which Mrs. Wiley J. Rouse and Mrs. Robert W. Kenney will give Saturday afternoon, November 4, at the home of the latter, 1957 West Washington street. Bridge and auction will be played and more than one hundred and thirty invitations have been issued for the occasion. The hostesses will be assisted in receiving and entertaining by Mrs. Lewis Clark Carlisle, Mrs. George W. Walker, Mrs. William Edward Sheppard, Miss Lorita Rouse, Miss Ethel Walker, Miss Mattie Nichols and Miss Pearl Hutchinson.

Miss Lucy Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Clark of 9 St. James place, has been entertaining as her house guest for several days, Miss Hazel Cox of Washington, D. C. Miss Cox, who was one of the most charming debutantes of the Eastern capital last season, is enjoying a trip through California.

Miss Viola Henck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Henck of East Jefferson street was married Wednesday afternoon to Mr. Allington Hemming, the ceremony being celebrated at the Church of the Angels, Garvanza, Rev. Harry Thompson officiating. The church was artistically decorated with ferns and foliage, and gold and green ribbons were used to mark off the seats reserved for the members of the Kappa Nu Omega sorority, with which the bride is affiliated. The latter wore a gown of cream satin with yoke of point lace. Her veil of tulle was held in place by sprays of orange blossoms and she carried a white and gold prayer book. Miss Estelle Bynum assisted as maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Misses Bernice Marcher and Cora Boettcher. Mr. Raymond Heffelfinger served as best man and the ushers were Messrs. Garrison von Ache and Harry Weaver. The young couple will make their home here after their return from their wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard Burnett have moved from 1230 Orange street to 2273 Third avenue, where Mrs. Burnett will be at home the first Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Burnett before her marriage was Miss Grace Shoemaker.

Mrs. Frank W. Chase of 1355 Orange street has returned from a pleasant tour of the Eastern states and Canada. She was away about two months.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Davidson entertained recently with a delightful reception given at their home, 327 Alvarado street, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Wicworek.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kingsley Macomber have returned from a trip to New York and are guests temporarily of Mrs. Macomber's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rivers Drake of 2633 South Hoover street.

Mrs. John Milner, Sr., was hostess recently at a theater party at the Orpheum, followed by a tea at the Alexandria. She was assisted in entertaining by her daughters, Mrs. T. M. Alton of San Mateo, who was present as a special guest, Mrs. Clara McDonald, Mrs. Frank K. Rule, Mrs. Charles Louis Michod and Mrs. John Milner, Jr.

In honor of Mrs. John W. Thayer, who will leave soon for a four-months' trip abroad, Mrs. Lilian Worth Fruhling of 1618 South Grand avenue entertained recently with a prettily appointed card party.

One of the pleasant social affairs of the week was the informal theater party given at the Orpheum Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Edward A. Featherstone of West Twenty-seventh street, the guest of honor being Mrs. Fred Henderson, who will leave soon for San Francisco, where she will make her future home. Following the performance, tea was enjoyed at the Alexandria. Mrs. Featherstone left the latter part of the week for Chicago, where she will be met November 24

by Mr. Featherstone. They will return to their home here about December 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Braun, who returned last week from a trip of eighteen months in Europe, have leased the C. P. Durant residence at 1909 Harvard boulevard for a year, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Durant, who will leave soon for a trip abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Braun will erect a new home later to occupy at the conclusion of their year's lease.

Announcement is made of the betrothal of Miss Helen Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robinson of 324 West Fifteenth street, to Mr. Ernest J. Cook, formerly of New Haven, Connecticut. Date for the wedding has been set for December 10. Several delightful prenuptial affairs are planned for the bride-elect. Miss L. Houk of 1550 West Adams street will give a linen shower for her early in November and Mrs. R. E. Chase of Glendale will entertain with a miscellaneous in Miss Robinson's honor later.

Mrs. J. C. Cline of 958 Bonnie Brae street has issued invitations for a bridge luncheon to be given at her home Friday afternoon, November 3.

Mrs. R. G. Simons of West Twenty-fifth street entertained informally Friday afternoon of last week with a reception in honor of Senator and Mrs. R. T. Simons of Caldwell, Kansas, who have been visiting in Southern California. Ferns and roses were used in the decoration of the home and the hostess was assisted in receiving by Miss Helen Bayliss, Miss Bess Simons and Miss June Simons. Senator and Mr. Simons left for their home this week.

President and Mrs. Bovard and the faculty of the University of Southern California gave an afternoon reception Friday, October 20, to the graduate students of the University, in East hall. The rooms were thronged. This department of the University has grown to a surprising degree within the last twelvemonth, nearly ninety having registered the present semester. While perhaps half of these are U. S. C. students, Occidental College furnishes about a dozen and is closely followed by Pomona, Berkeley and Stanford. Eastern institutions, like Wisconsin, Illinois and Western Reserve furnish their quota. Much enthusiasm was shown, and there was good speaking. Dr. Bovard declared that this graduate department was more numerous than the entire College of Liberal Arts when he became president eight years ago.

Congratulations are being extended Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Caldwell Ridgway of 2621 Menlo avenue upon the arrival of a little daughter. Mrs. Ridgway formerly was Miss Grace Rowley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rowley.

Mr. and Mrs. William Irving Warner of West Washington street have returned from a two weeks' stay in San Diego.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Laura Schroeder to Mr. Victor Newman, the ceremony having been celebrated at the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. M. Schaeffe, on El Molino street.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. John Newton Russell of Hobart boulevard for a masquerade and supper party, Tuesday evening, October 31, to celebrate Hallowe'en.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Parker of Gramercy place, with their daughters, Misses Vera Parker, Kathleen Duncan, Zetie Duncan and Rose Duncan, will return home next week from a summer of travel in Europe.

Members of the Sweet Sixteen Social Society will give their first informal Hallowe'en dance at the Woman's Club house, Tuesday evening, October 31. The club is composed of a number of the younger set of the city. The occasion will be marked by the observance of many of the quaint customs of Hallowe'en and a special feature will be the reading of the election returns between dances.

Dr. and Mrs. W. F. M. Lewis and their daughter, Miss Lizzie G. Lewis have returned to Los Angeles and will receive their friends at 3016 South Figueroa street.

Miss Hortense Barnhart Jones of 230 West Thirtieth street was hostess at two delightful bridge parties this week, entertaining both in the afternoon and evening. The house was attractively decorated with chrysanthemums and roses, the living rooms be-

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ing arranged in yellow, while the drawing room and dining room were in white. Mrs. F. P. Jones, Mrs. C. A. Bradley and Mrs. E. J. Salyer assisted in receiving.

Of interest to many friends is the announcement made by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Coleman of South Madison avenue, Pasadena, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Coleman, to Mr. Ernest Allen Batchelder. The wedding will take place in the near future.

Members of the Annandale Country Club and their friends will enjoy the first dinner and dance of the season Tuesday evening, October 31. The affair will be informal and will be in celebration of Hallowe'en.

Mrs. A. N. Davidson and Mrs. Paul B. Davidson received their friends Friday afternoon at 1101 Gramercy drive. Mrs. Paul Davidson was one of the brides of the last season.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Spring for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Vera Spring, to Mr. Lawrence Field Kelsey, the ceremony to take place Tuesday evening, November 7, at 8:30 o'clock, at the family home, 1848 Gramercy place.

Mr. Mode Wineman of the Hotel Maryland, Pasadena, was host at a dinner given Thursday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gartz of Altadena. Mr. Wineman is famed for his wonderful amateur photography, and in addition is a celebrated pianist. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gartz, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Armstrong, Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond, Miss Elizabeth Waggoner and Mr. Laurence C. Earnist. A number of after-dinner guests were invited for the musicale which followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wing Armstrong of Romeo street and their daughters, Misses Mae Bedloe Armstrong and Aurora Armstrong, have been enjoying a pleasant outing of a week at the beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lacy Swaine have moved from 1010 Elden avenue to 1319 Manhattan place, where they are at home to their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Braly will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, Friday, November 24, when they will entertain with a reception at their home on South Orange Grove avenue, Pasadena.

Miss Emmie H. Parsons, who has been traveling abroad for a year, has returned and will receive her friends Wednesdays at her home, 1189 West Twenty-ninth street this winter.

Mrs. E. W. Martindale of Lucas avenue has returned from a two months' trip to Chicago, Minneapolis and Boston. She was accompanied by her two



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sons, Edward Martindale and Howard Martindale.

Cheaters

There is a slang phrase which describes the quality of "Alias Jimmy Valentine" to a nicety—"it gets you." A critical analysis of the play would reveal inconsistencies, but who cares to vivisection the sort of a play that grips and holds, bringing a laugh to the lips and an ache in the throat, making the spectator entirely forget his surroundings and become breathlessly, tensely interested in the welfare of the leading character. Suffice it that audiences at the Majestic theater are being thrilled as never before, and that the praise of the comedy-drama is almost unanimous. The story weaves about Lee Randall, a safe-breaker, who is able to discover the combinations of vaults and safes through the extreme sensitiveness of his touch. But he is convicted through the dereliction of an old comrade, and is sentenced to Sing Sing, under the name of Jimmy Valentine—all the time protesting his innocence. He is discovered in prison by Rose Lane, niece of the lieutenant governor, whom Jimmy had rescued from a brutal attack several years before. Through the efforts of Rose and her uncle, Jimmy is pardoned, the governor believing him guiltless. Rose's father is persuaded to give Jimmy a position in his bank. Gradually, Jimmy, under his real name, works up to the position of assistant cashier, and is accepted as Rose's lover. Then comes Doyle, a detective, who is determined to "get" Jimmy. The boy has almost succeeded in "bluffing" Doyle, when news is brought that Kitty, Rose's little sister, has been locked into a newly installed vault by her small brother—and no one knows the combination. Death is only a matter of a few minutes—since there is no air in the vault. Without hesitation—knowing his house of cards is tumbling about his ears, Jimmy goes to the rescue. He sand-papers his fingers until the nerves are raw and bleeding, and slowly, but surely, solves the combination and rescues the child in the nick of time. Then he turns to find that Doyle has stolen in and watched him at work and that Rose, too, has seen. Jimmy gives up—but Doyle's heart is not so stony as it seems. He gives Jimmy into the arms of the girl, who confesses that she has always known he was guilty—but who loves him nevertheless. Situation after situation, thrill after thrill mark the progress of the action, and the last act fairly tears one's nerves in its intensity. It would take exceeding bad acting to spoil the play—but Los Angeles is fortunate in seeing a good company in it. As Jimmy, H. B. Warner has had encomiums heaped upon him—all of them deserved. His picture is infinitely appealing, and is marred only by an occasional incoherence of enunciation which fogs the dialogue. He gives the impression of a thorough sympathy with the part which has its effect upon both the play and the audience. The charming Rose of Phyllis Sherwood is a delight; she is as refreshing and as sweet as her play-name. Another big part is that of Doyle, graphically depicted by Frank Monroe. There are many minor roles, well handled. The Bobby of Philip Traub is precociously good. In fact, one would feel more sympathetic were Bobby to be locked up in the vault—since the Kitty of Alma Sedley seems a shade elderly. "Alias Jimmy Valentine" is melodrama, but it touches the "human interest" and is one of the best plays ever seen in this city.

"Going Some" at the Burbank

"Going Some," the Rex Beach-Paul Armstrong dramatization of the Beach novel of the same name, is proving a mirthful delight to Burbank patrons this week. The several subtle points of humor which the play contains are entirely missed by the audience, which, however, fairly revels in the broader situations. It is a tale of college boys and girls, and of a phonograph and a choice selection of cowboys. J. Wallingford Speed, its hero, poses as an intercollegiate hundred-yard champion, when in reality he is only a yell leader. Of course, this pose is for the

benefit of a girl, with whom he is visiting the New Mexico ranch of college friends. But Speed's pretensions are put to the test by the cowboys of the ranch, who have lost their treasured phonograph to a rival outfit, because of the failure of their runner to come in first in a footrace. Speed is called upon to retrieve the honor of the ranch—also the phonograph. Of course, he succeeds, but only after failure stares him in the face for four acts. Charles Ruggles has the leading role of "Wallie" Speed, and with the exception of the "breakfast" incident in the third act, where a repast of raw meat, raw eggs and onions is forced upon him, he does a capital piece of work, which will be entirely praiseworthy when he forgets his nervousness. Wayland Trask is the college boy type to perfection, and as Berkeley Fresno makes a hit. According to the judgment of the audience—which is a criterion of no mean ability, James Corrigan is the favorite. As Larry Glass, coach and



SCENE FROM "THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR"

masseur, he creates a large part of the comedy element. He makes it horse-play to a great extent, but he gets it over. Charles Giblyn and Forrest Stanley do equally well as the cowboys of the Flying Heart, and Willis Marks contributes a picturesque bit as the Mexican lover. Nana Bryant is not conspicuously successful as Helen Blake, the object of Speed's affection. She plays too obviously to her audiences, and on her first entrance fairly challenged them to a hand—an effect not in the least artistic. Maude Hanford is an appealing Jean, and Grace Travers a handsome and likable Roberta. The scenic effect in the first act is a disappointment. We are used to seeing splendid examples of Robert Brunton's brush, but the adobe hut and cook-house displayed are unpleasing.

"Dawn of a Tomorrow," at the Belasco

Frances Hodgson Burnett's heart interest play, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," holds the boards at the Belasco this week and despite a lapse on the part of the principals from their customary excellence, the attraction is well worth while. The play itself is one of gripping interest; appealing more strongly, however, to the intellect than the emotional side, many of its best points evading the less subtle of the audience. The plot is not unknown to local playgoers, having been presented here first by Gertrude Elliott, who succeeded to the role of Glad created by Eleanor Robson. The theme is the gospel of optimism, expounded by a young London street waif named Glad. Through her sweetness of character, her striving toward the light of her philosophy, she uplifts her associates, rescues a wealthy aristocrat from suicide and saves the life of her sweetheart, accused of a crime he did not commit. Bessie Barriscale

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in the character of Glad struggles with the lingering effects of a severe cold and plays her part too strenuously from the beginning, having nothing in reserve for the climaxes. The role is an exacting one and at times Miss Barriscale most adequately meets the requirements, while her cockney accent is well maintained throughout. As The Dandy, Glad's lover, Lewis Stone gives a performance that fails to approach his usually high standard, his east-end accent lapsing occasionally into the best of English. Howard Hickman acceptably fills the role of Sir Oliver Holt, while Jack Conway does fairly well with his assignment of the younger Holt, nephew to Sir Oliver. David Landau does a realistic bit as Dr. Heath. As the Thief, Donald Bowles gives a praiseworthy delineation and Roberta Arnold's Polly is a pathetic and realistic figure. The play is well staged, particularly in the second act, where Apple Blossom Court, the slum quarters, is depicted.

"Mary's Lamb" at the Grand

Not to the producers, but to the public may be laid the blame and the shame of Richard Carle's suggestive and vulgar hodge-podge of silly inanities which is dubbed "Mary's Lamb." The show has never been better produced than by Ferris Hartman and his company, who are reviving it at the Grand opera house, but even the excellence of its presentation cannot gloss over its glaring faults. Yet can neither Mr. Carle nor Mr. Hartman be condemned for producing a show of its caliber when it arouses gales of appreciative mirth, and when even a matinee audience composed almost entirely of women nudge each other, lift their eyebrows, and then giggle unrestrainedly, feeling that they are very, very naughty, indeed. The old, old situation of a commanding wife and her hen-pecked husband, who would be a gay dog if he dared, is made capital of in the show. Ferris Hartman has the Carle role of Leander Lamb, and it is to his credit that he makes a far more acceptable and humorous character of it than Carle ever achieved. Josie Hart is a statuesque and beautiful Mrs. Lamb—in fact, one wonders how Lamb could be enticed from her side by the Sylvia of Lucille Palmer, who is en-

tirely wanting in lure. As usual, Myrtle Dingwall runs away with the show—so far as the feminine contingent is concerned. Her sweet voice is heard to advantage and her winsome personality lends a quaint charm to her role of Phyllis. Percy Bronson has several chances to use his attractive voice, to the expressed pleasure of his audiences. As Mercedes, the French maid, Vilma Stech is good to look upon, and proves herself a graceful dancer, but her singing could be eliminated from the entertainment. The chorus, which certainly is one of the best of its kind, is much in evidence, and the ponies, especially, add greatly to the production.

High-Class Bill at Orpheum

It is an excellent bill that the Orpheum management is staging this week. One act alone is worth the price of admission and each of the other seven contributes its share to the high-class entertainment. The headliner is Sam Mann, and his offering is a farcical sketch "The New Leader." Both call for superlative adjectives. The skit is by Aaron Hoffman, author of "The Politicians" and other successful shows of the Kolb and Dill variety. Clean fun-making characterizes the act and it is a guaranteed cure for the worst case of glooms, as well as a certain solace for the thin, who would "laugh and grow fat." The theme is a Sunday morning vaudeville rehearsal, several turns of which are laughably and capably featured. Mann, as the new orchestra leader, walks nonchalantly down the theater aisle, takes up his baton and entertainingly wrangles with the stage manager, converses pleasantly with the audience and even succeeds in getting an appreciative woman in the front row to stake him fifty cents for a pitcher of beer. Mr. Mann's assistants are capable and each carries off a deserved share of honors; as for "The New Leader," he is the biggest hit that has favored Los Angeles in a long time. Edwin Stevens, who topped last week's bill, comes easily into second place. He and his winsome little assistant, Tina Marshall, present a new sketch entitled "A Lesson in Arithmetic," the solution being "40 plus 20 equals 1." A bit of romance permeates the act,

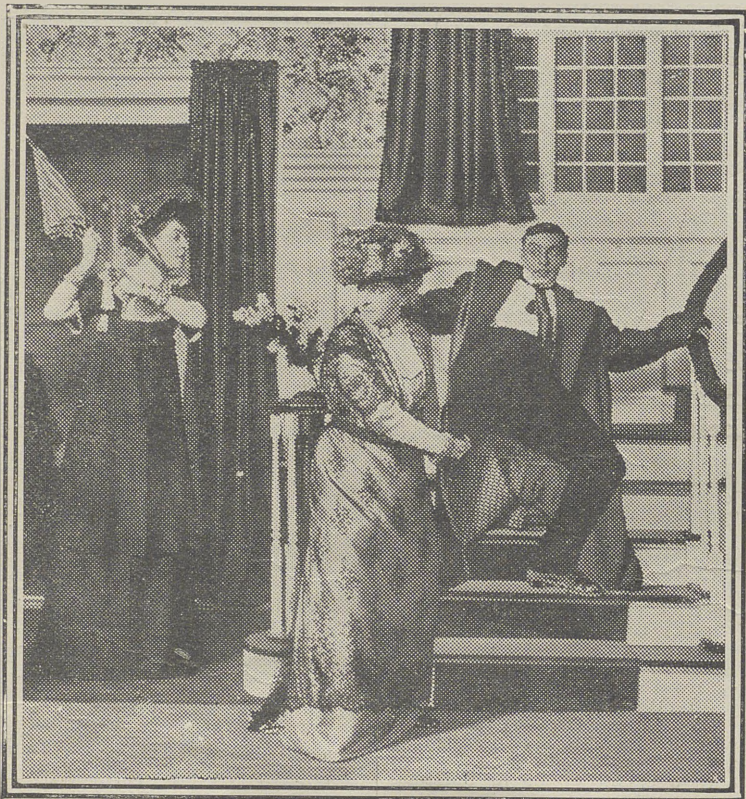
Mr. Stevens playing the role of a middle-aged guardian of a young girl, who persuades him into asking her to marry him. A bright and thoroughly clever offering is that of Conlin, Steele and Carr. "Fresh From College," they are billed and they live up to their guarantee. It is one of the best turns of its kind that have graced the local boards. Harry Breen is undoubtedly the craziest vaudevillian of the circuit and those who didn't get a case of St. Vitus watching the first part of his stunt, settled down to an appreciation of the latter half. The Seven Belfords give a capital athletic act, which adds variety to the bill. The Six American Dancers are clever artists. Lily Lena in modish gowns and a better selection of songs than last week, finds favor, and the Australian Woodchoppers give a lively exhibition of their skilled axmanship.

Farce-Comedy at the Lyceum

Matrimonial dereliction seem to appeal to the modern writer of farce and musical comedy to a degree that is becoming appalling. The latest farce on this subject to be seen in this city is "Don't Lie to Your Wife," in which Dave Lewis is appearing at the Lyceum. It is cheap vulgarity for the most part, with little excuse for existence. Dave Lewis manages to ex-

for years has been the bosom companion of Mr. Brice. Mrs. Brice assumes that her husband's derelictions from the straight and narrow path are due to the influence of Fletcher, and Fletcher has no more sympathetic feeling toward the quiet life of a suburb than Mrs. Brice has for the delights of the city. In order to overcome the prejudices of each, Brice invites his friend to pass a day at his suburban home. It is here that Mr. Forbes develops the complications of his plot. He introduces into the story a great many characters typical of suburban life. The engagement will include Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Lewis S. Stone, Bessie Barriscale and the other members of the Belasco company have scored such a success in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," that the Belasco has been filled to overflowing at every performance since the first presentation, and to accommodate the hundreds that have been unable to get seats, the management finds it necessary to continue the play for a second week, beginning Monday night. "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" is a play entirely out of the ordinary run of dramatic works. It carries a message of good cheer; its optimism is delightful and uplifting, and the story is novel. To Bessie Barriscale as Glad, the hero-



SCENE FROM "THE COMMUTERS," AT THE MASON NEXT WEEK

tract an extraordinary amount of fun from the shopworn situations—at least, his audiences laugh unrestrainedly at his efforts. One thing Mr. Lewis should remember is that Los Angeles is not a "tank" town, and that the habit of bringing into the limelight members of his audience will not conspire to make his engagement a success. There are three chorus maidens of pulchritude and costuming, and their rendition of "Alexander's Rag-Time Band" relieves the atmosphere. Harry Ellis proffers a good piece of work as Dillon, the race-track man. The feminine contingent is elaborately and tastefully costumed, which seems to be half the battle for dramatic recognition.

Offerings for Next Week

James Forbes, the author, whose two successful comedies, "The Chorus Lady" and "The Traveling Salesman," have contributed much to playgoers over the country, has written a new play, "The Commuters," which will be presented at the Mason opera house all week beginning Monday, October 30. The new play is under the management of Henry B. Harris and was staged by Mr. Forbes. It is in four acts and concerns Larry and Hetty Brice, suburbanites, and Sammy Fletcher, a New York bachelor, who

ine, go most of the honors of the performance. Howard Hickman's capital interpretation of Sir Oliver Holt is one of the best features of the performance, while the other members of the Belasco organization contribute to the general excellence. Following "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," the Belasco company will offer for the first time by any stock company James Forbes' successful comedy, "The Chorus Lady," with Florence Stone in the role of Patricia O'Brien.

Gertrude Hoffman has created a sensation in the English speaking world with her Russian imperial artists, who will appear at the Majestic theater for an engagement of one week beginning Sunday night. "Le Saison des Ballets Russes" does not consist of the presentation of Russian dances, as those dances have been known to America. They are poetic interpretations by a large organization of Imperial artists of plastic drama. Three ballets constitute the entertainment, "Cleopatra," a mimeodrama, revealing a love tale concerning the famous queen. "Les Sylphides," a romantic revelry, and "Scheherazade," which has been called a night in a Persian harem. As an extra feature for her Los Angeles engagement, Miss Hoffman will appear in her sensational revue, including her famous impersona-

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The Dawn of a Tomorrow

With Bessie Barriscale as Glad.

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Dramatized from Blackmore's novel.

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WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, OCTOBER 29.

Ferris Hartman and his superb company will present an elaborate revival of the delightful musical comedy

The Yankee Consul

Popular prices. Matinees Sundays and Saturdays. Bargain Mat. Tuesday.

tions of such celebrities as Ethel Barrymore, George M. Cohan, Eddie Foy, Harry Lauder, Ruth St. Denis, Isadore Duncan, Alice Lloyd, Eva Tanguay, Anna Held and Valeska Suratt. Each impersonation is complete with scenery and costumes, and in several of them Miss Hoffman will be assisted by the twelve beautiful Hoffman girls. The usual matinees will be given Wednesday and Saturday.

Once more the theatergoers of Los Angeles will have an opportunity to see a play immediately prior to its New York production, for Willard Holcomb's dramatization of R. D. Blackmore's famous novel, "Lorna Doone," has been made over for stage purposes and under the title of "Bonnie Lorna Doone" will have its first Western presentation Sunday afternoon at the Burbank theater, while it will be seen in New York a month later. Mr. Holcomb will be recalled by local play patrons as being responsible for the dramatization of "St. Elmo," given in this house two seasons ago. In making Blackmore's story into a play the dramatist has retained all of the chief characters, although he has not relied absolutely upon the novel for his points. The first act—which is in the nature of a prologue—is taken from Blackmore's story, "Slain by the Doones." It is always a difficult matter to prophesy the success or failure of a new dramatic work, but in the case of "Bonnie Lorna Doone," the element of chance is apparently reduced to a minimum, and the Burbank offering is expected to prove a triumph. John Ridd will be played by Forrest Stanley, who is physically ideally adapted to the role, for as pictured by Blackmore, Ridd was brave and resourceful and strong as an ox. Nana Bryant will have her first real chance in the title role. Ridd's love for Lorna is a poem, an idyl that crowns him a shepherd king in his own green pastures. The Burbank company will all be found in the long list of assignments.

Next week's offering at the Grand opera house will be an elaborate revival of "The Yankee Consul," by Ferris Hartman and his merry associates, beginning with the matinee performance Sunday, October 29. This was formerly Raymond Hitchcock's starring vehicle and brought him the greater portion of his fame. Mr. Hartman has played "The Yankee Consul" before, and has so individualized it that it is associated with him in the West almost as much as it is with Hitchcock in the East. As Abijah Booz, the consul, he is an entertaining character. Henry Blossom is responsible for the book of "The Yankee Consul," and has contrived a humorous plot. Among the song hits are "What a Difference Just a Few Hours Make," "San Domingo Maid," "Cupid Has Found My Heart" and several others equally popular. There also will be several new songs with interpolated local color. Miss Josie Hart will have the role of Donna Teresa, a wealthy widow. Joseph Fogarty will handle the part of the pompous governor, Percy Bronson will play Captain Jack Morrell, and Myrtle Dingwall will be Conita, the Spanish maiden. Miss Lucile Palmer, Miss Vilma Stech, Mr. Bates, Mr. Ryles and others of the big company will be suitably cast.

Invading the ranks of the legitimate, the Orpheum, for the week beginning Monday matinee, October 30, announce a complete play in three acts, with twenty-five in the company, as its headline attraction—the biggest act ever put on in vaudeville. And yet the usual bill of eight fine acts is to be given in its entirety, although this one big number runs through fifty minutes. It is entitled "A Romance of the Underworld," and was written by Paul Armstrong, author of "Alias Jimmy Valentine," and a number of other successes. It shows the municipal police court, the "bridge of sighs," and the famous prison, "the Tombs." It is a striking study of character types, each portrayed by a player especially selected for the role. It brings before one half the vision of how the other half lives; it is a sociological problem, not solved, but stated. Accompanying this act comes an unusually good vaudeville bill, with the Avon Comedy Four presenting their musical absurdity, "The New School Teacher." John W. World and Mindell Kingston, versatile vaudeville entertainers, return after a tour of the world. A new act is the International Polo Tournee, presenting the Shamrocks and the Thistles

in bicycle polo. Sam Mann and his players in "The New Leader," Conlin, Steele and Carr, and the Seven Belfords remain. The orchestra will feature the Delibes ballet music, and there will be new motion pictures.

J. Hartley Manners' drama, "The House Next Door" will be the next offering at the Lyceum, opening a week's engagement at that house Sunday matinee, October 29. The story of the play is so well known that but brief outline is necessary. It is a comedy in which pride of ancestry and religious prejudice are the key-notes. Its leading character is Sir John Cotswold, of the British peerage by right of birth, broken in fortune, but not in spirit, a choleric and intolerant old gentleman, who hates the Jewish race in general, and his next door neighbor, Sir Isaac Jacobson, M. P., in particular. Unknown to Sir John, his son and heir is making a success of life, and at the same time falling in love with Esther, daughter of Sir Isaac, while his daughter falls in love with Sir Isaac's son. After many interesting situations, Sir John's prejudice is broken down and everyone is made happy. William V. Mong will have the role of the irritable and irascible baronet and will be supported by a capable company. Next week the Lyceum will present Ida St. Leon in "Polly of the Circus."

Friday evening, November 3, the second event of the Philharmonic course will be celebrated at the Auditorium by a recital given by Madame Emma Eames, dramatic soprano, and Emilio De Gogorza, baritone. The coming of these famous artists to the coast may be styled a honeymoon tour. Madame Eames is a finished artist, and M. De Gogorza is a favorite here. Lovers of good music will have the opportunity of hearing these singers in a choice program of arias and ballads, interspersed with several of the most famous duets from grand opera. Only one concert will be given in Los Angeles. The program will be found on the music page.

Asides

November 9, 10 and 11, the Kemps will lecture on Panama and the Canal Zone, at the Auditorium. The canal commission has pronounced the work of the Kemps as the most artistic series of motion pictures and views obtained on this subject—so perfect are they that special requests were made by the government for the showing of them before the senate and house of representatives.

Efrem Zimbalist, the Russian violinist, who will make his American debut in Boston, Massachusetts, with the Boston Symphony orchestra this month, will appear with more of the principal symphony organizations of this country than any violinist, with the exception of Jan Kubelik. He will be heard here in March.

Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, who returns to Los Angeles in February, will be the third artist on the Philharmonic course, following Harold Bauer, the pianist. David Bispham will also be heard as a feature of this course.

At Mt. Washington Hotel

U. S. C. Phi Nu Delta fraternity to the number of thirty of its members enjoyed its annual banquet at Hotel Mt. Washington last Thursday night. Purple and gold, the colors of the fraternity, were used in the attractive table decorations.

Mrs. T. P. Tupman entertained at luncheon Wednesday at the Mt. Washington hotel. Her guests were Mrs. S. Shoe, Mrs. J. A. Smith and Mrs. C. White of Los Angeles. The table decorations were in pink roses and carnations.

Mr. George H. Patterson has returned to Hotel Mt. Washington, after several days' absence from the city.

Mrs. Katherine Johnston was hostess at luncheon Wednesday at the Mt. Washington hotel. The table was bright in yellow chrysanthemums. Her guests were Mrs. George Howard, Jr., Mrs. J. L. Wilder, Mrs. E. W. Granris, Mrs. W. T. Knowlton, Mrs. F. W. Burgess and Mrs. E. R. Folsom of Pasadena.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Long and wife were dinner guests at the Mt. Washington Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bowden were guests for dinner Sunday last at Hotel Mt. Washington.

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Never underestimate the speed of an approaching vehicle—better wait a minute than spend weeks in the hospital.

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NOTICE OF CONTEST
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office
Los Angeles, California.
October 14, 1911.

To Heirs of Axis T. Janson, Deceased, of Calabasas, Cal., Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Charles E. Carrel, who gives Calabasas, California, as his postoffice address, did on Oct. 10, 1911, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead, Entry No. 11734, Serial No. 04218, made May 2, 1908, for N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 36, Township 1 N., Range 17 W., San Bernardino Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said Axis T. Janson died on Jan. 31, 1909; that he was an unmarried man at the time of his death, and left no heirs in the United States to contestant's knowledge; that the only heir of said Janson, as far as contestant has been able to ascertain, is his father, Herr Axel Janson, now residing in Gotsborg, Sweden; that said Axis T. Janson never established residence on said land before his death and that since his death, his heirs have wholly failed to cultivate or improve said land and said land is wholly abandoned.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent you.

FRANK BUREN, Register.
O. R. W. ROBINSON, Receiver.
Date of first publication, October 21.
Date of second publication, October 28.
Date of third publication, November 4.
Date of fourth publication, November 11.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION 013471

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
Oct. 7, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that William David Newell, whose post-office address is 218 W. 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 30th day of June, 1911, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 013471, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 22, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$160.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 20th day of December, 1911, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, Calif.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.
Date of first publication, Oct. 14, 1911.

THE GRAPHIC pays more attention to Music and the Drama than any similar publication on the coast.

Books

Since Elizabeth Dejeans, which is the pen name by which the clever and charming wife of Dr. Sidney Budgett is known to the literary world, came to the City of the Angels a little more than a year ago to reside, Los Angelenos have come to regard her as "one of the family," and her work as of particular local interest. For, did she not celebrate the beauties and glories of Southern California in "The Heart of Desire," with which her advent into Los Angeles literary and social circles was marked at that time? And was not her latest book, "The Far Triumph," which has just arrived from the publisher, written in this city? In common with an increasing number of fair-minded, thoughtful women, enjoying tranquil, sheltered lives, Mrs. Dejeans, as she prefers in literary discussion, has looked earnestly, liberally and sympathetically upon the struggles of those remarkably strong women whom sin has touched, who have risen above the petty edicts of conventionality to greater heights of nobility and achievements than, possibly, they might otherwise have done. She is facing the light, searching for the broad, kindly outlook upon the problems of her sex. By the lips of Robert Kyle, the hero, is voiced the philosophy of this latest story, emphasizing her earlier efforts: "I maintain that a really good woman cannot be harmed—that the good in her will triumph whatever the circumstances, stress or strain. It may be a far triumph, gradually evolved through experience and suffering, but triumph it will." Esther Rieloff, the pretty, childishly innocent girl, living among the Cumberland mountains, whom Rutledge Ericson found and dishonored; old in book knowledge, yet ignorant in the extreme of the world of human emotion, experience and duplicity, had within her that innate goodness and refinement that even the slimy touch of Max Pemberton, the artist, could not kill. For the sake of her child (and here is the great mother love exemplified) for the sake of the divine within herself she struggles for decency and for growth. In the characterizations of Janet Carrew, the working girl driven to a double life in order to support those dependent upon her efforts, in "The Winning Chance;" of Kate Talworth, wrecked by an unhappy marital experience, in "The Heart of Desire," and of Esther one sees various phases of the same great problem—woman's individuality in its relation to her love and those most dear to her. Like Horton Payne, Robert Kyle is a woman's ideal; not effeminate, but a strong man, master of himself, one in whom love conquers passion; not impossible, but rare in the case of the average man. It is consistent for him to say: "I insist upon judging a woman with a little of the fairness I accord my own sex." Margaret Acres, also, is a strongly drawn character, true to type. If anything, the tragedy of her life, expressed in the pathetic words, "I am sorry for every one of us that's wrongly born and reared, and hampered by circumstances" overshadows that of Esther's. It is rather surprising that Mrs. Dejeans chooses such somber themes. Her analytical ability but heightens the gloom. Her style is clearly not that of a newspaper woman of the crisp journalistic touch. Its carefully considered polish is nevertheless vivid and strong. With only three books to her credit, and these displaying such earnestness of purpose, great things may be expected in the future from Mrs. Dejeans' busy pen. ("The Far Triumph." By Elizabeth Dejeans. J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"Harp of the Heart"

Containing a number of lyric gems of poetry that have already been recognized as such by magazines of class, Current Literature included, "A Harp of the Heart," is a modest little volume by Charles Coke Woods that will de-

light the discerning. Here is his "Robin in the Rain," taken from a section entitled "Singing Out of Doors:"

Hear the robin in the rain,
Not a note does he complain,
But he fills the storm's refrain
With music of his own.

Drenched and drooped his finest feather,
Yet he sings in stormy weather—
Bird and God are glad together—
A-singing in the rain.

That seer-songster's vision traces
Trails of light in darkest places,
Pouring through earth's stormy spaces
The solace of his song.

Another charming apostrophe, from the Fireside Songs is "Lad of My Love:"

Lad of my love, as I look in your eyes,
And see in their depths the blue of the skies,
As I see your quick feet speeding on to the goal,
And hear in your voice the call of the soul—
I could wish for you peace, but battle must be,
Ere your feet stand unfettered and free;
The buffeting sleet and the blinding snow
O'er your fair face must battling blow,
As on to the goal of strength you go.
Lad of my love, I would save you pain,
But in her hot hands she brings infinite gain;
I would give you the honey, withholding the sting,
Would keep back the thorns as the roses I fling
Dew-christened and fresh to your outstretched hand—
But, Lad of my love, it is otherwise planned.

Mr. Woods, who is a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and is at present stationed at Whittier, has a clear gift of vision and the music of limpid language. His admirers will hope to hear more from his harp. ("A Harp of the Heart." By Charles Coke Woods. Broadway Publishing Co. New York.)

Magazines for November

"How I Learned to Farm," by C. H. Chapman, Ph. D., is given leading place in the November issue of the Pacific Monthly. In "The Knights of the Golden Circle," by Charles Mial Dustin, is told the story of the Pacific coast secessionists. Wood cuts of San Francisco, the Presidio and of men prominent in the state affairs at the time of the Civil War lend added interest to the article. John L. Cowan writes of "How the World's Gem Mines Were Discovered." "Irrigation as the Homeseeker Finds It" is the topic of a readable paper by Randall R. Howard. Other special articles and poems are featured and short stories in the issue are "The Hand of O'Hara," by Lute Pease; "The Wolfier," by Arthur Chapman; "The Lake of Oil," by James Ernest; "Hoss's Stine's Deal," by Stanley R. Hofflund; "The Enlightenment of Mr. Godfrey," by Arthur R. Andre, and "A Frustrated Ghost," by Ashby Ford.

Notes From Bookland

Offering a list of twenty American novels by American writers comprising only works that represent American character, life, surroundings and incident with fidelity, a contributor to the Chicago Evening Post names the following score of books whose authorship will readily occur to students of American fiction. They comprise "The Spy," "The Scarlet Letter," "The Chip-pendales," "The House of Mirth," "The Conjuror's House," "The Right of Way," "David Harum," "Anne," "Where the Battle Was Fought," "Red Rock," "The Long Roll," "Dr. Sevier," "McTeague," "Gabriel Conroy," "Lions of the Lord," "A Certain Rich Man," "Story of a Country Town," "Hoosier Schoolmaster," "A Modern Instance" and "Puddin' Head Wilson." It is argued that they may not be the twenty best, best being so incomprehensible in this connection; they may not stand the test of the stylists whose idolatry is constantly robbing them of entertainment and information regarding American life as it is lived; but they are all American. A list of the twenty best novels by American writers would be another and a larger order. The list has been made to cover the country by sections, the novel representing all sections remaining a mirage. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" does not appear, it being not a novel, but a very poorly written tract. "Puddin'-Head Wilson,"

MONNA LISA, by GUGLIELMO SCALA.

In his preface the author of this fascinating work states that the original of his translation was a dilapidated manuscript, found in an old palace in Florence, which proved to be the personal diary of Leonardo da Vinci, painter of the famous picture in the Louvre Museum, called "Monna Lisa."

HAVOC, by E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.

A tale full of complications, surprises and exciting incidents, in which English brains are pitted against Austrian craftiness.

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being more of a novel than either "Tom Sawyer" or "Huckleberry Finn," is believed to be more representative of Clemens as a novelist than either. No work of Henry James is listed, as this reader has never yet been able to discover a character of James' visioning that was anything but an intellectual-ity meandering about in a maze of words—and he admires and enjoys James, notwithstanding. But this list is supposed to represent American red blood and intellectuality combined.

Shaw Reading by Mrs. Goldsmith

Lillian Burkhart Goldsmith repeated the success of her earlier lectures Tuesday morning, when she gave the third of her series—a reading of Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma." Mrs. Goldsmith omitted very little of the play, giving it almost in its entirety to her audience, which entirely filled the reception room at the Alexandria. In her remarks at the end, she paid a tender little tribute to the family doctor. That her lectures are gaining in popularity was demonstrated by the increase in her audience. Her next reading will take place Tuesday morning, October 31, at the Alexandria, and her subject will be Herman Suderman's "The Far Away Princess."

Thackeray Day at U. S. C.

Last year the English department of the University of Southern California gave a Dickens Day, in honor of the centenary of the celebrated author, and Thursday of this week a Thackeray Day was observed with Dr. Healy presiding. The exercises opened with a reading of the Ballad of Bouillabaisse, with a refrain by a chorus of six students. It was followed by a reading of scenes from old Charterhouse, concluding with the death of Colonel Newcome, by Miss Hanna. Dr. Gaw contributed a reading from "End of the Play" and Matt Kemper told of the "Plucking of Arthur Pendennis." The occasion was highly enjoyable.

Arrivals at Arrowhead Hotel

Among the guests registering recently at the Arrowhead hotel were the following Los Angelenos: Mr. and Mrs. George B. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leeds, Miss Louise Burke, Mr. Carleton Burke, Mr. F. W. Gregg, Mr. William Llewellyn, Mr. Malone Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Comstock, Dr. J. W. Gray, Dr. L. E. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. North, Mr. E. E. Baruch, Mr. Joe Schiller, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Stevens, Miss Kathryn Stevens, Miss Esther Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Zamsky, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pettee, Mr. Ben Rudnick, Mrs. Popene, Mr. A. W. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Gerson.



Just
Published

DR. DAVID

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Author of "The Girl Who Lived in the Woods"

A vital tale of city streets and
of mountain tops, of real men
and women, and some of the
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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Not Coal Lands. 03820

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

October 12, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles F. Morrison, of Calabasas, Cal., who on May 21st, 1911, made Homestead Entry No. 11115, Serial No. 03820, for SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 11, N 1/2 NE 1/4, Section 14, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 23rd day of November, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ralph Zilka, of Calabasas, Cal.; Edward Zilka, of Calabasas, Cal.; Roy Horton, of Calabasas, Cal.; John G. Chapman, of Lomita, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Date of first publication, October 21, 1911.

Stocks & Bonds

Dullness has characterized the security markets this week, with the outlook not nearly so promising as had been confidently expected. The buoyancy of the bank stocks, in fact, has been one saving grace in a situation that has been regarded by experts as almost beyond redemption, so far as the immediate future is concerned.

Petroleum shares continue in the dumps, with the recent spurts, in such of the leaders as had been in demand, lost. Union again is hovering in the vicinity of par, with the other Stewart issues marking the usual time, close in the rear. Mexican Common, which a week ago looked good for a bulge of respectable proportions, has slipped back to its former level of about 35, and for the present, until the company's financing plans are known to a certainty, there may be little movement in the shares. The preferred is about in the same situation. Doheny Americans continue apathetic. Central is firm and apparently in demand.

Among the lesser oils, United has gained five points this week. Palmer, never a favorite in this market, has been allowed by inside interests to slip from 1.80, its list high point, to about 75, with indications that the stock is due to sag still further. Evidently, the manipulation of turning the company over to another promotion, of a much more doubtful financial value, has had its effect. Of course, dividends for the time being, are not forthcoming.

Rice Ranch, which was advised as a sale in this column when it had bulged to 82 recently from 48, has slipped back to about 75, where the stock should stay pegged, so long, at least, as it is to maintain its present dividend. Traders are soft and off about ten points from its recent altitude. Western Union should prove a purchase at about 75. California Midway continues to work downward at a disturbing rate. Jade is still a buy, in spite of the efforts of one or more bear cliques to hammer the stock. Columbia has sold recently around \$1.10. Consolidated Midway and Oleum are active and irregular.

Recent attempts to inject oxygen into several of the cheaper mining shares failed to bring the public into a market where it has been trimmed so often in the past.

In the banking list First National, Merchants National and National of California remain favorites. Farmers & Merchants National, German American and Security Savings continue firm, and California Savings is in demand.

Bonds are not active and the public utility list continues quiescent. Industrials are not making much headway so far as the investing public is concerned, with the exception of Los Angeles Investment, which appears to be in demand at all times.

Money rates and conditions are about as at the last report.

Banks and Banking

Members of the Los Angeles Clearing House Association at their meeting last week elected Stoddard Jess, vice-president of the First National Bank, to the presidency of the association to succeed W. H. Holliday, who has held the executive office for two years. J. E. Fishburn was re-elected vice president and James B. Gist of the Central Bank will continue as secretary and manager. The Clearing House committee is composed of Stoddard Jess, J. A. Graves, J. E. Fishburn, W. H. Holliday and W. W. Woods. Secretary Gist's report for the fiscal year ended September 30 shows that the total payments through the clearing house and affiliated banks amounted to \$908,997,989, as against \$777,219,911 for the preceding fiscal year, an increase of \$131,778,078 or 16.95 per cent. The daily average exchanges for the last year were \$2,999,993 and the total balances for the same period were \$80-

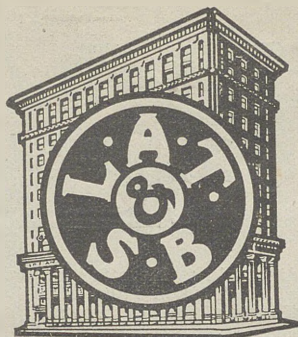
942,224. In 1888 the total bank clearings for Los Angeles were \$36,059,980.94. Steadily and with only one or two exceptions, the local bank records in the twenty-four ensuing years have shown a marvelous gain, one that probably no other city in the country has so consistently and rapidly maintained. Retrogression has been made only in the two or three "panic" years and then but slight. Following is the table of total clearings for the twenty-four years:

1888	\$ 36,059,980.94
1889	36,873,242.46
1890	31,019,721.36
1891	37,066,126.36
1892	39,529,992.35
1893	45,240,725.79
1894	44,609,100.48
1895	57,046,832.14
1896	61,356,141.99
1897	59,323,916.91
1898	72,229,036.76
1899	86,341,616.58
1900	113,700,378.02
1901	145,170,809.26
1902	225,917,730.28
1903	288,527,582.72
1904	332,715,240.35
1905	419,065,030.94
1906	549,648,223.91
1907	623,170,919.22
1908	481,851,117.80
1909	630,620,133.37
1910	777,219,911.50
1911	908,997,939.73

One of the most interesting statistical statements which Comptroller of the Currency Murray has issued recently is that giving the number of savings depositors, aggregate savings deposits and average amount due depositors in savings banks (mutual and stock savings) in each state, as reported June 7, 1911. It is notable also that California ranks exceedingly high in the financial affairs of the United States, taking third place, according to the report as issued. Illinois, however has been omitted from the list and owing to the strength of the Chicago savings banks that state undoubtedly runs second, thus relegating California to fourth place with Massachusetts third. The report summarizes the aggregate number of savings banks in the United States as 1,884; the number of depositors, 9,597,135; the total amount of deposits, \$4,212,583,598 and the average to each depositor, \$438.93. New York state leads with 141 savings banks, 2,810,188 depositors, \$1,561,168,449 in deposits and an average deposit of \$555.54. Massachusetts in second place has 192 banks, 2,138,838 depositors, \$791,931,542 in deposits and an average of \$370.26. California has 123 savings banks, 688,168 depositors, aggregate deposits of \$362,965,698 and an average of \$527.44.

Bank clearings of the principal cities of the United States in the statement issued by Bradstreet last week, place Los Angeles at the head of the list in the percentage of increased business. Los Angeles ran in thirteenth place with clearings for the week of \$24,970,000 and a percentage gain of 32.2, as compared with the total for the corresponding week in 1910. Another interesting fact is that the increase in clearings is more general on the Pacific coast than in the Eastern cities. Seattle, Washington, follows Los Angeles in percentage gain for the week and Oakland comes third. Detroit takes fourth place and honors revert westward again to Portland, fifth; Spokane, sixth, and San Francisco, seventh. For the first nine months of the current year Los Angeles clearings totaled \$692,942,647, a gain of nearly \$100,000,000 over last year's total for the corresponding period. The percentage gain was 16.4 as compared with San Francisco gain of only 2 per cent for the same period.

Directors of the Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank, formerly the Broadway Bank and Trust Company, at a business meeting last week elected George W. Walker president of the institution to succeed the late Russell J. Waters. Mr. Walker is prominently identified



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SIXTH and SPRING

LOS ANGELES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

Capital and Surplus, \$2,500,000

with the city's important financial and realty interests. He is owner of the Walker auditorium, is a large stockholder of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company and president of several oil producing concerns. For several years he has been chairman of the executive committee of the Broadway Bank and Trust Company and also is a director of the Citizens' National Bank. The Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank, of which Mr. Walker is the new head, took over the business of the Broadway Bank and Trust Company August 7 of this year. It has resources of more than \$3,000,000.

Pasadena, with its majority population of millionaires and near-millionaires, has given little encouragement to the support of the new postal savings bank, and its total deposits for the four days following the opening of the institution, October 14, aggregated only \$642, made up in most part of small sums. A larger business, however, is expected as soon as the alien laborers about the city learn of the bank's existence. The postal savings bank at Azusa opened last week with eleven depositors.

President J. M. Elliott of the First National Bank will represent the Los Angeles Clearing House Association in the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association, to be held in New Orleans in November. It is expected that the meeting of the association in 1915 will be brought to San Francisco.

Postal savings banks will be established at San Jacinto and Fillmore, California. Date for the opening of the latter depository has been set for November 7, while the San Jacinto office will begin operations November 15.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Merchants Bank & Trust Company of Los Angeles. The company has a capital stock of \$300,000, of which \$11,000 has been paid in.

Demand for New Paper Currency

So great has become the demand for new paper currency in certain parts of the country, to replace old notes, that Lee McClung, treasurer of the United States, and J. E. Ralph, director of the bureau of engraving and printing, are now making a tour of the subtreasuries to see whether a way cannot be devised to limit the redemption of bills, which is costing more now than the treasury under present regulations can well afford. "The demand for new paper currency is very much greater now than the appropriation from congress allows to be fully met," said Mr. McClung. "We are trying to see if it would not be possible to cut down redemptions. I think sentiment has more to do with the demand for fresh money than sanitary ideas. As for the claim occasionally advanced that old money is dangerous to handle, it is worthy of mention that throughout the existence of the redemption department not a single case has been known there of transmission of disease in this way. The life of a \$1 bill nowadays averages a little more than one year. In Boston I noticed a note presented for redemption which left the treasury only three weeks before. The oldest and most worn notes come from the mining districts, especially those of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Indiana. The extreme South is bad in this respect also.

The New England district seems to be more particular about getting new money than any other section of the country."

Stock and Bond Briefs

No bids were received by the Los Angeles supervisors for the \$520,000 harbor improvement bonds and the \$525,000 aqueduct power bonds. The council has three courses open. It may readvertise for bids, may use the sinking fund or may negotiate for the private sale of the bonds without advertising.

Los Angeles may be called upon to vote on the issuance of bonds in the sum of \$5,000,000 with which to build a light plant. Mayor Alexander, who favors the proposition, is authority for the statement that the city will save \$700,000 a year by the municipal ownership of its plant and will afford the citizens a lower lighting rate.

Bonds in the sum of \$111,000 will be voted on at Sierra Madra November 7 to defray the cost of the acquisition of the supply and distributing system of the water works owned by the Sierra Madre Water Company, also for constructing improvements to the system. The bonds if passed will bear 5 per cent interest.

Sealed bids will be received up to 7:30 p. m., November 6, for the purchase of \$16,000 municipal levee bonds of Santa Ana. The bonds will be of \$1,000 each and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Certified check must be for 5 per cent of the amount bid.

Los Angeles supervisors will receive sealed bids up to 2 p. m., November 20, for the purchase of bonds of the Los Angeles city high school in the sum of \$280,000. The bonds will be of \$1,000 each and bear 4½ per cent interest. Certified check must be for 3 per cent of the amount bid.

Los Angeles supervisors will receive sealed bids up to 2 p. m., November 6, for the purchase of the \$12,000 bonds of the La Puente school district. The bonds will be of \$1,000 each and bear 5 per cent interest. Certified check must be for 3 per cent of the amount bid.

Sealed bids will be received up to 11 a. m., November 6, for the purchase of \$5,500 bonds of the Yucaipa school district, San Bernardino county. The bonds will be of \$500 each and bear 5 per cent interest. Certified check must be for 5 per cent of the amount bid.

Bids received by Los Angeles supervisors for the purchase of \$525,000 of highway bonds were rejected as being too low and will be readvertised for sale. The highest premium offered was \$3,541 of N. W. Halsey & Co. and W. R. Staats Co.

Citizens of Long Beach will hold a special election November 28 to vote bonds in the sum of \$350,000 for the construction of a main and supplementary outfall sewer system for the city. The bonds will bear 5 per cent interest.

At a special election called for November 14 Santa Maria citizens will vote on the issuance of bonds in the sum of \$75,000 for the construction and completion of a system of sewers. The bonds will bear 5 per cent interest.